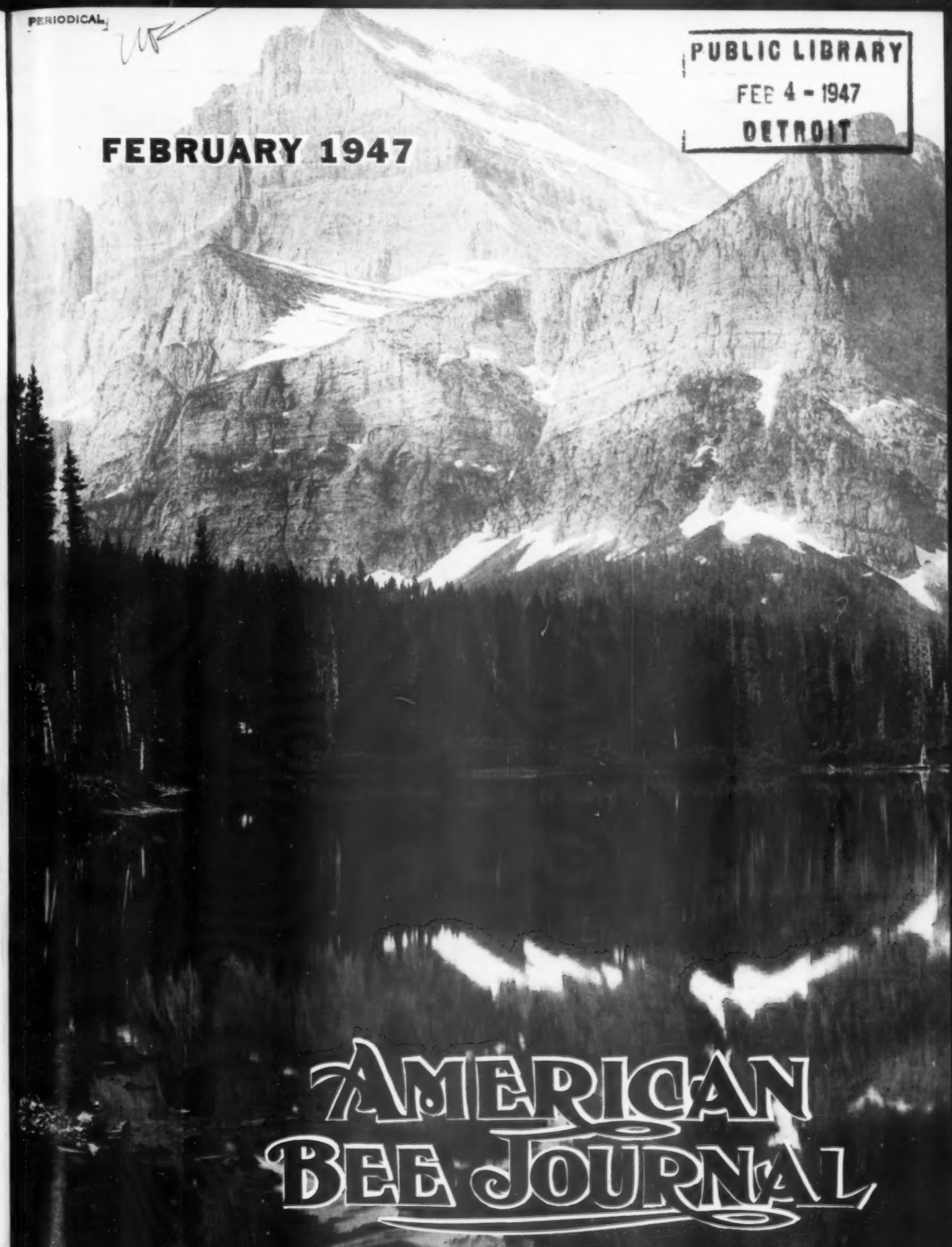
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For queenless packages deduct $1.10 each from above prices. If queens are wanted introduced add $1.10 to the price of each package.

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Quantity	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 99	100 or more
2-lbs. with queen	$4.25	$4.15	$4.10	$4.00
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4-lbs. with queen	6.50	6.40	6.35	6.30
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10% down payment balance 15 days before shipping date.
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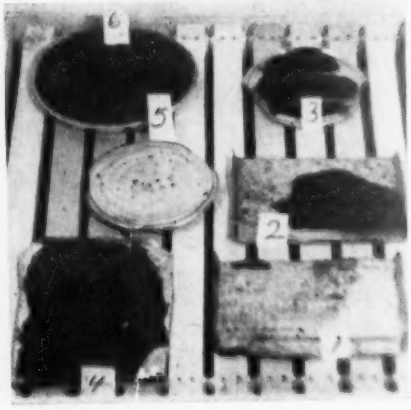
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The picture shows an inexpensive way to feed Master Mix Pollen.
No. 1 showns all pollen taken.
No. 5 shows lid inverted in right position.
No. 6 bucket lid filled ready to turn over for the bees.

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STANDS OUT IN THE LEAD

We tried other mixtures such as soybean flour and syrup but the bees have taken MASTER MIX first. Made from cottonseed meal, soybean flour, skim milk, brewers yeast, natural pollen, invert sugar and Sulfathiazole.

We have 165 colonies with electric heaters and by feeding Master Mix and syrup we had brood in from 2 to 4 frames December 15th while unheated colonies were dormant. Package bees also need pollen and syrup to build up fast. Our electric mill is busy mixing Master Mix Pollen.

ORDER AT ONCE— 1 NO. 10 LB. PAIL $2.50. 6 FOR $13.50
FREE CIRCULAR.

We breed three kinds of queens in separate yards. ITALIANS, CAUCASIANS mated to Italian drones, and Daughters of Queens bred for Resistance.

2-lb. package bees with queen	$ 5.00
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Extra queens $1.50 each.

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Queens, $1.25 each, any number

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$1.00 per package with order, balance 10 days or more prior to shipping date.

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Editorial Comment



HOME OWNERSHIP

IN the present restless state of world society the thing most needed is a plan which will permit every man to own his own home. The greatest stability is always found in home owning communities and the greatest stabilizing influence is the sense of security that home ownership brings.

The most unfortunate influence in coal mining is the drab conditions under which the miners live. If instead of deducting payment for rent from every pay check a like deduction were made for an installment on the ownership of a home, no matter how humble, the effect would be very different. With ownership comes a sense of pride in improvement of the surroundings. Under our capitalistic system every wage earner must sooner or later pay for his home whether or not he owns it.

If society can provide for hospital care and retirement pensions on an installment basis, it can certainly provides for homes in the same manner. When corporations sell stock to provide capital to build factories and provide tools for the worker, let them also provide for his home in similar manner. It can be done on a sound financial basis for the benefit of the worker.

Beekeepers, like others of the food producing class, belong to a group with a high percentage of home owners. A far greater measure of contentment is apparent among them than among factory employees. The feeling of independence that comes with home ownership and self-employment is largely responsible.

America has given a higher measure of prosperity and a better standard of living to its workers than any other country in the world. If our system is to survive they must also be given a sense of security which is now lacking among so many.

WATCH THE LAWMAKERS

THIS is the time when the legislatures of many states are in session. So much ill-advised legislation is proposed at every session of the lawmaking bodies that constant vigilance is necessary to guard against the enactment of restrictive statutes.

On one occasion a bill was introduced in the legislature of Nevada to prohibit the keeping of bees in the vicinity of alfalfa fields. In several states, laws were actually passed requiring the eradication of sweet clover as a noxious weed.

In one state there was once a law which provided that before honey could be sold it must have a certificate of health for the apiary from which it came. The irritations that resulted from the attempt of the inspector to enforce the law resulted in the repeal of the entire bee disease section.

When such unwise provisions are offered it is necessary that prompt action be taken to fully inform the lawmakers as to the effect likely to follow such legislation.

POLLINATION OF RED CLOVER

TWO fields of red clover were cut within a few hours of each other. One, which was near an apiary of Secretary Jones, of the National Federation, yielded two bushels per acre of clean seed. The other, which was a mile from the apiary, yielded no seed. This indicates that bees should be located near red clover fields to insure pollination.

Extension Bulletin No. 253, of the Ohio State University, states, "Experimental studies conducted by the Department of Entomology, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, show that seed yields are directly correlated with the density of honeybee population."

This Iowa case clearly indicates the truth of that conclusion. Had there been a heavier bee population, the flight might have extended to cover the distant field as well. A larger yield on the one field would probably also have resulted. More bees, more clover seed, is coming to be more apparent.

OVERSTOCKING

ONE of the most puzzling problems to the beekeeper is the carrying capacity of a beekeeping location. At times it appears as though it is hard to overstock a good location while it is very easy to overstock a poor one.

The question of prior rights to bee pasture has agitated the beeman since commercial honey production first began to develop. Now that the acreage of sweet clover has so generally been re-



For February



duced in many midwestern areas, much more is heard about it than has been the case for many years. When a man whose pasture is failing finds a newcomer moving to a spot within flying range of his bees to divide what is left he finds the situation serious.

About the only place where the beekeeper can protect his location is in the national forests where for a small fee he can secure exclusive right to the bee range.

A PROMISING PROJECT

THE new legume seed research unit now established at Logan, Utah, opens a new field of vast importance. Seven scientists will give their entire time to a study of seed production in such legumes as alfalfa and the clovers. The work will be divided in such a way as to insure careful attention to every detail relating to pollination and seed setting. The control of destructive insects while at the same time protecting honeybees and other pollinating insects offers a serious problem.

The decline in yield of alfalfa seed in Utah from an average of about 6 bushels per acre in 1925 to less than 1 bushel twenty years later has provided the incentive necessary to get the work started.

There is every reason to believe that such a study will demonstrate the importance of honeybees in the agricultural program in such a way as to insure an increasingly favorable attitude on the part of the public.

HONEY PLANTS FOR WASTE LANDS

THE total acreage of unused lands would provide pasture for an enormous number of bees if the land could all be planted to good nectar-yielding plants. Weeds are a source of heavy expense to railroads and highways since it is necessary to employ expensive labor in keeping them cut. One great difficulty in replacing the weeds with useful plants is the cost of keeping down the weeds until the other plants are established. The short life of the clovers in common cultivation makes it difficult to maintain a stand. The new clover, *Trifolium ambiguum,* appears to be long lived and since it spreads from the root it offers promise of serving this purpose if it proves adaptable to average soils.

Marjoram is a low-growing perennial which is attractive in flower and persistent when once established. Wagner pea makes a dense growth and is able to compete successfully with many common weeds.

It would seem that if seed could be had in sufficient quantity it might well prove profitable to replant weedy areas to useful plants if only to cut down the heavy expense of maintenance.

Bird's-foot trefoil often makes a poor showing for a time only to increase its hold a little each year until it becomes dominant.

MORE BEES FOR POLLINATION

PUBLIC recognition of the value of honeybees in the pollination of various crops has resulted in urgent demand for an increase in the number and wider distribution of apiaries. This pressure for more bees may prove to be just what the industry needs in order to produce enough honey to secure more stable markets. Large distributors of food products have long complained that not enough honey is available in the markets to enable them to maintain a satisfactory supply. As a result many distributors of a variety of foods have refrained from adding honey to the line because of uncertainty of the supply.

HONEY CONTAINERS

IN 1935 the leaders of the beekeeping industry decided that honey was being packed in too many different kinds of containers. It was brought out that honey was offered for sale in at least 65 different types and sizes of containers. This led to much confusion on the part of consumers and increased the cost to the manufacturers. An effort was made to secure agreement which would limit the number to a few standard sizes.

The necessities of a war economy has reduced the number of tin containers to 5-pound, 10-pound, and 60-pound cans. In glass, honey is offered in 8-ounce, 1-pound, 2-pound, 3-pound, 5-pound and 10-pound sizes. It is to be hoped that we will not return to the former variety of containers, now that war destrictions are lifted. Certainly it is to the advantage of the consumer as well as the packer to avoid the former confusion caused by the wide variety of honey packages. Simplification is the order of the day and we should retain all that is good which came out of the war economy.

York's Package Bees & Queens

Quality Bred Italians For 1947

Accepting orders for May and later shipping, booked full for April. Don't get caught napping, good bees will increase your yield per colony. Rush orders now while these later dates are available as demand is increasing and may surpass the supply. Prices in U. S. funds.

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Quantity	1 to 2	3 to 27	30 to 99	102 up
2-lb. packages	$4.50 each	$4.35 each	$4.20 each	$4.00 each
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Extra queens	1.50 each	1.45 each	1.40 each	1.35 each

Queenless packages, deduct $1.15 per package

Bees are supplied in neat new cages. Certified bees from our own apiaries, state registered and state inspected. Extra queens by mail and package bees by express only. We recommend 3-lb. size as best all-around size. If convenient, small orders cash, larger orders $1.00 deposit per package to insure order, and the balance not less than two weeks prior to shipping date.

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25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55	6.85	8.15
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For Queenless Package Deduct Price of Queen

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This picture was taken March 2, 1946 by Harry T. Starnes, Crawfordsville, Indiana. It shows the bees vigorously loading up on pollen substitute in an inverted telescoping cover.

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By feeding pollen substitute the bees will build up faster and be all around in better shape. Figure 5 pounds of substitute per colony and order now as freight is moving slowly. Proper mixture is one part of yeast to 6 parts of soy flour.

5-lb. bag yeast	$1.50	Wt. 7-lbs. F.O.B. Paducah
25-lb. bag yeast	6.00	Wt. 27-lbs. F.O.B. Paducah
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100-lb. bag soy flour	7.15	Wt. 103-lbs. F.O.B. Paducah

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THRIFTY QUEENS

Complete Packages and Queens—1947 Delivery. Write for prices and open dates. Remember, Thrifty bees are guaranteed to please.

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Breeders since 1892.

Leather Colored Italians

QUEENS ONLY

For spring delivery. We are sold out of package bees for the coming year.

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Italian Package Bees and Queens

2-lb. with queen $4.50
3-lb. with queen 5.75
Quality queens 1.35

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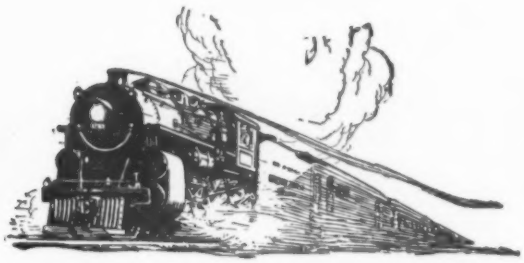
HOLLOPETER'S

Hardy, hustling honey gathering Italian queens, Northern bred from selected stock. Shipping season May 20-November 20.

White Pine Bee Farms

ROCKTON, PENNSYLVANIA

FAST SERVICE AND RESULTS



Our light colored Italian stock has been selected first, for prolificness; secondly, for high honey production; third, for gentleness; and fourth, for appearance. We will put a colony of these bees up against any for honey production. There are four express and mail trains per day for bees on quick notice. With each package bee shipment, we send 4 per cent extra queens to replace any possible loss when queens are needed at once.

Lot	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1-5	$1.55	$4.75	$6.00	$7.25	$8.50
5-15	1.50	4.65	5.90	7.15	8.40
15-25	1.40	4.50	5.75	7.00	8.25
25 up	1.35	4.40	5.65	6.90	8.15

Above package prices include queen. Queenless packages, subtract $1.35 from price of package with queen. All queens are airmail, postpaid, but package bees are F. O. B. shipping point and are shipped express collect. It is preferable to ship package bees by Railway Express, however they can be mailed and in that event, customers should include postage.

Terms: Small orders, cash in full. Large orders, 20 per cent deposit, balance to be received two weeks before shipping date. U. S. funds. A 10 per cent discount is allowed on package bees if shipment is to be made after May 20th. A 20 per cent discount allowed on queens if shipment is to be made after May 20th and a 30 per cent discount is allowed on queens to be shipped after June 1st.

Write for Particulars.

DANIELS APIARIES : Picayune, Miss.



Above photo shows a portion of one of our queen yards containing over 6000 nuclei.

ITALIAN BEES AND YOUNG QUEENS

20,000 packages and 40,000 queens will be ready for shipment to you during April and May. Place your order early.

PRICES—WITH QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

	1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 99	100 & above
2-lb. pkg. with queen (each)	$4.50	$4.25	$4.15	$4.00
3-lb. pkg. with queen (each)	5.65	5.40	5.30	5.15
4-lb. pkg. with queen (each)	6.80	6.55	6.45	6.30

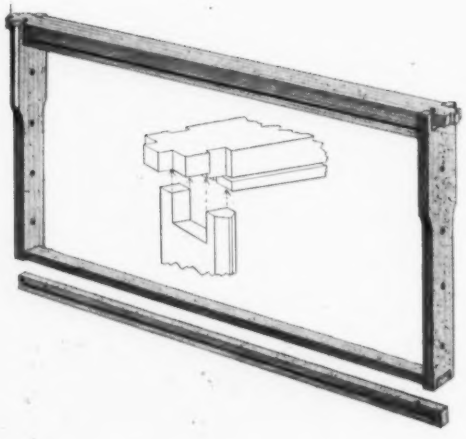
Queens (each) $1.35. Tested $2.00

WE SOLICIT LARGE ORDERS

OVERBEY APIARIES : Bunkie, La.

THESE LEWIS EXTRAS

. . . are engineered right into Lewis Beeware to make your equipment tough as a "bulldozer," practical to handle, and downright fun to assemble. Buy the best—it pays!



Lewis lock corner frames are designed and accurately machined to prevent sagging or racking out of shape. See how the end bar fits into grooves in the top bar to make the frame rigid. No end spacing staples are needed on any Lewis frame as our exclusive design makes every frame space endwise automatically. The end bars have one edge flat, the other V-shaped to provide space between frames. Slotted bottom bars are bored for nailing. The strong top bar construction avoids breakage in hauling or rough handling during extracting. Long bar (style 35) shown at left.

Note how Lewis hive parts fit properly, giving correct spacing for ventilation, bee passage, and easy handling. Each dovetail of bodies, supers, and cover rims is bored for nailing—assuring simple, rapid assembly. All parts exposed to weather are dipped in special rot-proofing treatment. The V-shaped metal frame rests, entirely supported by wood, will not crush out of shape under hauling or hard usage. Hand grips on all four sides provide secure holding.



G. B. LEWIS COMPANY

WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN

Branches: Sioux City, Iowa; Albany, N. Y. and Lynchburg, Va.

FEATURES

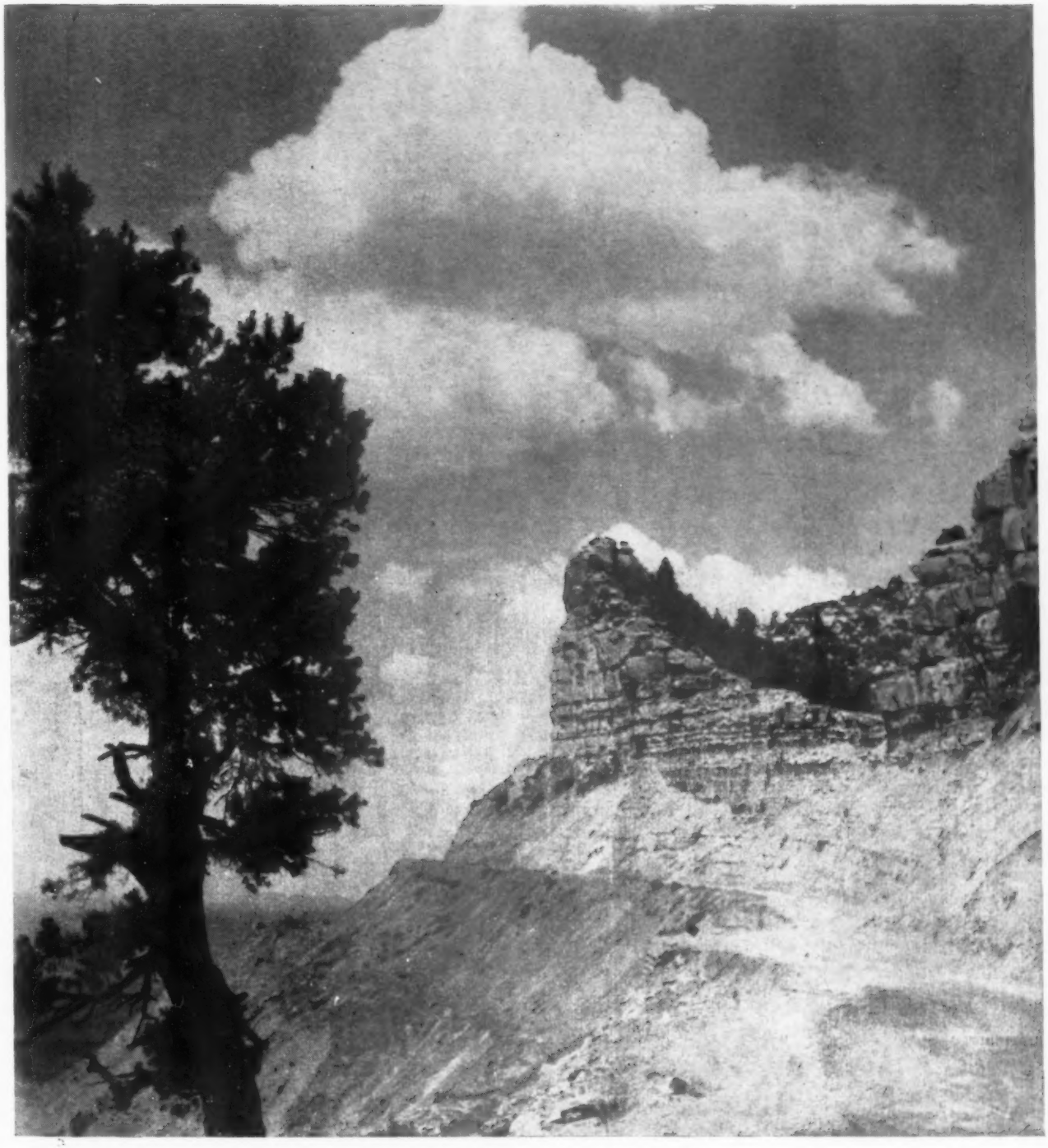


Photo from Ben Knutson, Anamosa, Colorado.

IT was way-back-when that the American Bee Journal began its long history. Since a reader asks for the history, here it is, page 62. We predict for 1947 too and that is about as daring as the young man on the trapeze. Robert Mead gets down to earth in the use of honey plants on page 66. And, if you are a rabid sulfa fan, you'll send us fan mail over Stewart's "Sonny Says 'It Works.'"

What's Ahead in '47?



DURING the war years, we often thought that conditions were rather bad for the beekeeping industry. Government restrictions on the manufacture of bee supplies, price ceilings, honey use limitations, and container and material shortages were headaches. We couldn't get trucks and tires, and gas and sugar were rationed. But with the end of hostilities things didn't improve, as we had hoped they would, and 1946 continued to be a hectic year. So, what's ahead for the beekeeping industry in 1947? Your guess is as good as ours but here's our guess

The Bee Supply Situation

Beehives and other woodenware still are going to be difficult to obtain. A survey is being made at the present time by Harold Clay, of the Department of Agriculture, to determine just how successful manufacturers have been in obtaining needy supplies of lumber—supplies of lumber which they must have now if beekeepers are going to get beehives in the spring and early summer when they are needed. Our prediction is that manufacturers have not been able to obtain the lumber they need due to previous commitments by mills and due to a shortage of freight cars. Although manufacturers are concentrating their production on the most essential items, there will be fewer beehives and less other woodenware available in 1947 than there were in 1946.

Some relief for the hive manufacturer came recently in a revision of L-359, the lumber control order, on December 31, 1946. The revision stated that a distributor of lumber was required to sell only to millwork or cut-stock manufacturers 85 per cent of all 8/4 or thinner Douglas Fir and Western Pine in any quarter on unrated orders. Previously distributors had been required to furnish 100 per cent of these grades of lumber, and the manufacturer of beehives, and consequently the beekeeper, was left completely out in the cold. How much relief this revision will mean to manufacturers remains to be seen. However, it is our opinion that by the end of 1947 conditions in the lumber industry will have improved considerably. But this will come too late to get beehives to the beekeeper in sufficient quantity for the 1947 season.



Comb foundation, and such items as bee veils, bee smokers, and hive tools, should be obtained readily and the supply will be sufficient to meet the demand. Extractors and honey tanks will be limited in supply and difficult to obtain. This is due to labor troubles and to difficulties in obtaining metal and metal parts needed in their manufacture. And all bee supplies will be higher in price due to increased prices of raw materials and higher labor costs.



Honey containers again will be difficult to obtain. This will be particularly true of glass containers whose manufacturers are faced with a tremendous demand for their product and a huge backlog of orders on hand. And all containers will be higher in price.

Package Bee Situation

Screen wire, needed by the package bee industry for the manufacture of cages in which to ship bees, has been very scarce and difficult to obtain. Many have had to shift to a screen wire of larger mesh in order to be supplied. It is thought that some shippers may not be able to get screen wire in sufficient quantity and in sufficient time to make up their shipping cages ahead of the time they are needed for shipment to the North. Thus, it may be difficult for a few package bee shippers to maintain their shipping schedules this spring.

Due to prices obtained for the 1946 honey crop and due to the price outlook for 1947, the demand for package bees will be heavy. Some shippers are now reported to be booked up on their production and can no longer accept orders. Beekeepers are advised to place orders for their requirements of package bees as early as possible.

The Beeswax Situation

As supplies of beeswax become more plentiful and as industry generally settles back to normalcy, prices paid for beeswax will show a tendency to decline. At present the market still is firm but any reaction should be downward rather than upward. We, therefore, predict that the price paid for beeswax will be less by the end of 1947, but not materially less.

The Sugar Situation

Sugar will continue to be rationed to the household consumer and to the industrial consumer through most of 1947. Whether rationing will be continued all of the year is a question. Under rationing, it is predicted that the housewife will get 40 per cent more sugar than in 1946. In other words, she will receive 35 pounds per person instead of the 25 pounds she received in 1946. The industrial consumer is predicted to get about 27 per cent more sugar than in 1946.

According to a prominent corn sugar manufacturer, the supply of sugar will not approach normality until 1949, at least. Others are more conservative in their predictions, but all predict that supplies of sugar will not become plentiful until 1948. So, because of the sugar situation, at least, honey should remain in good demand throughout the year and should sell at a good price.

The beekeeper will be able to obtain the sugar necessary for feeding his bees, but it still will be necessary for him to file application with a district office instead of his local ration board. He is advised to file application early since his stamps will be slower in getting back to him. He also is advised to seek a source of supply early since stocks in the hands of his local distributors are apt to be limited.

Whither Honey Prices?

"Beekeepers are crazy!"—So read a quotation from a letter by a prominent person in honey production and distribution. He was referring more particularly to the honey price situation, and suggested that a survey of the range of honey prices since that fateful occasion in December of 1941 would be of interest.

A survey of the reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics extends from 1939 to 1947. Their reports show the following low and high prices for the poorest amber honey to the best quality light honey, as well as prices paid by the cooperative buyer and the "get-it-for-the-least-you-can" buyer. These prices are as follows: 1937 crop 4⅛ to 6¼ cents; 1938 crop—3½ to 6½ cents; 1939 crop—3⅝ to 6¼ cents; 1940 crop—3½ to 5½ cents; 1941 crop—4⅜ to 12 cents; and the 1942 crop—9⅛ to 13 cents. From mid-1942 on, very little about prices is reported. Naturally this would be so, inasmuch as there were ceiling prices in effect and most reports indicated "no honey on the market."

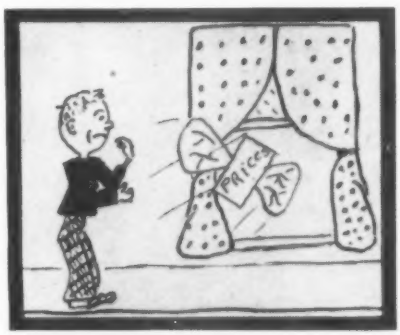
It can be seen from these prices that beekeepers were not faring very well from 1937 until 1941. Just previous to the Pearl Harbor fiasco, the Government had made an attempt to brace the price of honey by offering to buy three million pounds at a price of approximately 6½ cents to the beekeeper. However, the process of buying had hardly gotten into good swing by December when prices rose as a consequence of the declaration of war. This accounts for the wide fluctuation in the 1941 prices. It took some time for amber honey to go up to the same level as white honey prices, but by mid-1942 there was not much difference. Packers were willing to pay ceiling prices for any grade of honey to put into bottles for sale.

According to our best information, ceiling prices were pretty well observed throughout the war years, although there were black marketers throughout the whole time. However, when ceiling prices were temporarily suspended about the middle of 1946, the price of honey jumped. Many beekeepers who had harvested their crop sold during the 6-week interim period before ceiling prices were reinstated.

From that time on, it can be stated that a stable price under ceiling regulations no longer existed. At least one heard more and more of the inability to enforce honey price ceilings and many beekeepers openly sold in defiance of set prices. In fact, there were those who boasted that they were getting 20 cents per pound for their honey in carload lots. However, it was a question of the quinine pill without the capsule when ceiling prices were completely removed and honey later sold at a much higher figure.

At two Michigan meetings in midsummer of 1946, the general concensus of opinion was that, should ceiling prices be removed, beekeepers should try to maintain a price for bulk honey of from 16 to 20 cents per pound, and that in no case should 5-pound pails sell for more than $1.75. Other groups in the industry concurred. However, when the boom or bust started, it was quite difficult and practically impossible for either packer or individual producer to maintain what he thought was a just price for honey. As one packer said, "We can sit on the lid just so long, and then it blows us up with it."

What the beekeeping industry may well bemoan is that honey prices now have quite "flown out the window."



As a result, we learn of prices, in Michigan for instance, lately going as high as 35 cents per pound f.o.b. producer's station, and 1,000 pounds selling for $500, similarly f.o.b. Five-pound pails in one store were offered at $3.19 each, which apparently represents the absolute limit for prices.

And now we have beekeepers writing to the American Bee Journal asking what honey prices are going to do. Heaven, help us! We do not know. Certainly, they won't go higher. We hope not, at least. Those mentioned above should be the absolute limit. In fact, we see some signs of foreign honey coming in and being offered at a price of about 25 cents f.o.b. New York. Most certainly the Argentine, as well as other southern countries who produce some very fine honey, can market honey at such a price and still make a profit. And most certainly $3.19 for a 5-pound pail is far above cost plus reasonable profit, even if we allow jobber, wholesaler, middleman or what have you, a good share of the profit.

We should not lose sight of the fact that there is foreign honey and that it will come in at prices which are below some of the wildcat realizations of this past honey season. Furthermore, there is plenty of corn for corn syrup, and there is still in the American people a resistance to "out-of reason," prices, either for foodstuffs, clothing, or luxuries. After all, they can get along without honey, inasmuch as the average consumption in the United States was less than 2 pounds in normal times.

We understand that the research committee of the National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations has in mind an effort to recommend a price control committee which would attempt to determine and publicize the going price of table honey in bulk. These prices, as determined by them, would be listed in the various commodity exchanges just as daily quotations of butter, eggs, and grain are listed. This looks like an inestimable service and will mean a lot of work for the committee.

Will the beekeeper take advantage of it? We wonder. The beekeeper is an individualist and while the rank and file, or we may even say the majority, may go along on such a program, we wonder if there will not be enough, even of large beekeepers, who will pay no attention at all. And in that way help to "blow the lid off" on all good intentions.

Most certainly, honey prices are going down. Sooner or later, sugar will be more plentiful, whether it is in 1947 or 1948. Certainly, other sweets like corn syrups will be more plentiful in 1947.

It behooves us, therefore, to cooperate far more closely than American beekeepers have ever cooperated in the past. There shou'd be a deep down desire in the hearts of all to work together for the common good—to try to maintain ourselves through

(Please turn to page 84)



Charles Dadant

A History of the American Bee Journal

By Frank C. Pellett

A reader asks for an article telling the story of the American Bee Journal and that letter prompted the preparation of this brief history: Beekeeping as an industry is very young. Until the first issue of the magazine appeared on January 1, 1861, there was no magazine in the English language devoted to beekeeping. Samuel Wagner, the cashier of a bank in Philadelphia, was the enthusiast who felt that enough people were interested in bees to justify a magazine and he was willing to risk his money to prove it.

The new venture started at an unfortunate time. Hardly had the beekeepers become acquainted with the new publication when the country was involved in a great civil war and it became necessary to suspend publication for the duration of the conflict. Publication was resumed in 1866 but support was slow in developing and it was more than five years before the Journal was on a self-supporting basis.

Langstroth had invented his hive in 1851 but it had not come into common use at the time the magazine was launched. Beekeeping was very crude. Without such implements as smokers, extractors, and other equipment of the present day, crops were small and swarming was excessive. As one after another of the new inventions appeared, their story was told in the pages of the magazine and much enthusiam was aroused.

The founder was an efficient editor and the material he selected for his magazine is of such nature that much of it is of interest even today. The pages of those first few volumes contain the names of many men who were destined to become famous in the beekeeping field. Langstroth was a regular contributor. A. I. Root, who later established "Gleanings in Bee Culture" started his career as a contributor to this magazine. Moses Quinby, the first successful commercial honey producer; Henry Alley, one of the first to rear queens commercially; Charles Dadant, a new arrival from Europe; and many others contributed to its pages. Unfortunately Wagner's term as editor was short for he died in 1872.

After his death many new magazines were started but most of them were short lived. They failed to make any substantial contribution to the advancement of the industry and did not long continue.



Dr. C. C. Miller

In January 1873 W. F. Clarke became editor of the magazine and moved it from Washington, where it had been published, to Chicago. Clarke continued as editor until 1875 when Thomas G. Newman took over. Clarke did little to impress his personality on the industry but Newman was more aggressive and although there was much chaff in its pages under his management a great deal of enthusiasm was present among the rank and file of beekeepers. Conventions were very popular and took on something of the camp meeting aspect. Professional men took up beekeeping as they now take to golf and found a more satisfactory outlet since they found mental stimulation as well a physical exercise.

In 1892 the magazine passed int the hands of George W. York who was its publisher until it was sold to Dadant & Sons and moved to Hamilton, Illinois, where it has since been issued. Dr. C. C. Miller, the world's best loved writer on beekeeping, did much of the editorial work under York, some of it behind the scenes.

When Dadant & Sons took control in 1912, C. P. Dadant had already retired from the manufacture of comb foundation, leaving the business in the hands of his three sons. He still retained much of his vital energy and the magazine gave him a much desired outlet. He carried on extensive correspondence with old world beekeepers and brought about a much better exchange of ideas between the old world and the new. His father, Charles Dadant, had written extensively for French magazines and had done much to bring the American view point to Europe. C. P. Dadant now brought much concerning European progress to the attention of Americans through his Journal.

He made two trips to Europe and in 1900 and 1913 he wrote freely of his impressions and observations of beekeeping in France, Italy and Switzerland. He formed an intimate acquaintance with leaders of the craft in those countries and kept close contact with them by letter until his death in 1938.

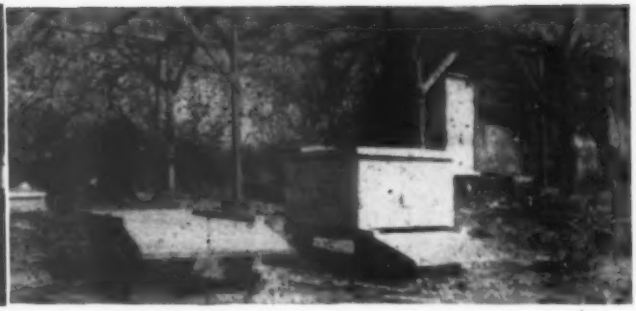
With the death of C. P. Dadant the control of the magazine remained in the hands of his sons with the assistance of the staff who had worked with him over a long period of years. Although he has gone his influence still directs, since those who remain had worked under him for too long a time to make radical departure from his policies. We revere his memory.



C. P. Dadant



Concrete bottoms, body and top.



Complete hive. Also bottom and stand.

Concrete Beehives

By W. E. Crampton

Here are specifications for making concrete beehives.

Tops—Forms should be 18 inches wide and 22 inches long, inside measurements; 1 inch high across the center, lengthwise, tapering down to ¾ inch on both sides. Hardware cloth wire or old hog wire can be used for reenforcement.

Hive bodies—Outside forms 16 inches wide, 20 inches long, inside measurements; 9¾ inches deep. The inside form which is not nailed but held together with inside cleats should be 14½ inches wide, 18½ inches long outside measurements; 9¾ inches deep. This will make the hive ¾ inch thick.

The two side boards of the inner form must be slightly beveled on each end to make stronger cement corners and permit their easy removal. Nail a cleat ⅜ inch thick, ½ inch wide and 14½ inches long on the outer top side of each end board of the inner form so there will be a groove for the frames to rest on. For concrete hive handles cut a hole about two inches square in the center of the two end boards of the outer form. Fasten a greased cardboard along the sides of the hole so the boards can be easily removed when the concrete has set. Nail a piece of wood or tin over the hole to keep the concrete from working out when it is poured into the form. Use reenforcements.

Hive Bottoms — Inside measurements of these forms 16 inches wide, about 24 inches long to provide the bees with a landing space. The bottoms need not be more than about ¾ inch thick. The edges on which the hive rests should not be over ¾ inches high, but about an inch thick. If a sloped landing board and legs are desired the picture shows how they are made. It only requires 1 sack of cement to make 4 hive bottoms. Use reenforcements.

The concrete mixture should be one part cement, two parts good clean sharp sand. The mixture should not be too thin. The concrete should be well tamped into the forms and the sides of the forms should be tapped with a hammer to settle the concrete. Be sure to force it into the holes for the handles. These forms should be kept in the shade and moistened with water for a few days and they should not be removed for about five days. If you have never worked with concrete it will be better to secure the help of some one who has or let him do the job.

Texas.

Solving the Pollen Question

There are many articles on using a pollen trap. Over thirty years ago, I solved the pollen question by having it stored, when it was being freely gathered, in a super, the combs of which were eventually to be used in the upper brood nest or brood chamber for winter. Manipulation to raise a young queen and prevent swarming brought this super into the set-up where it caught pollen and, even though this super might be extracted, it was just kept on top of the colony until the first of August when the brood nest is expanded for winter bees. This did away with cutting out the combs, nearly solid with pollen, an asset for the bees in spring, but a nuisance in summer. If there is a fall flow, which gives the colony an abundance of winter stores, our worries are over, but if there is no fall flow, sirup feeding is required at the right time for winter.

I was one of the first, I think, to adopt two bodies for wintering.It was necessary—I used eight frame hives. But when I changed to ten, I continued to use two bodies, because it was hard to get the bees back into one and there was a nuisance of fall feeding. We had some mildew of the lower combs and on the side walls, but we found that this was from too much packing and not enough space between the lower frames and bottom board.

W. A. Lishman, Ontario.

Aluminum For Honey Storage

I have used aluminum paint on my honey storage tanks and other pieces of extracting equipment to make them look better and have not been able to see any bad effects from the contact with honey. So if you want to tidy up your old dark roofing equipment, try aluminum paint.

Charles B. Miles, Iowa.



I Go Into the Bee Business

By Richard C. McVey

I have decided, after two seasons with five hives, that the bee business is for me. My reasons have a note of perversity to the average business man. That is one of the reasons why I feel that the bee business is good for the long haul.

I must explain. For over two years I have been reading everything available on bees. I have faithfully read two bee journals and I have half a dozen good technical manuals including U. S. D. A. bulletins. I have read many of the more imaginative and artistic interpretations of the activities of the bee. That all of this could fail to create interest is inconceivable. However, the sum is insufficient to steer a sane man into the business, especially one who, on a small scale, has had my experience with bees. I have concluded that beemen are poor business men as business is now conducted.

My experience thus far is not a success story. A year ago last spring I bought six hives from a man who had to give them up because of serious illness in the family. They had been out all winter unwrapped, but they were healthy. I brought them home (how casually one dismisses a major problem two years after its solution), set them up in my back yard, read two books before I dared to touch them, and then went into them. Two hives were queenless and one very weak. I ordered more queens and two three-pound packages with queens. By judicious combination I now had five good hives. I began the season when it rained from April 20, the day I got the new bees, until May 17. Temperatures never rose above 55 degrees. I fed sugar. I coaxed the bees, the weather man, the invisible fates and even the furtive shoots of dandelion which I had cussed with regularity during the previous six years. On June 3 we had our last frost. During the summer I had one swarm which I recovered. In the fall I harvested 225 pounds of extracted honey in a year when the state average was, I believe, less than forty pounds per hive. Now I was a beekeeper, except that I got no comb honey.

Came the winter with my hives wrapped, my second-story ¾ inch opening and my ear frequently at the hive on warmer days to listen for the low hum which said, "We are O. K."

Then came the late winter promise of spring. March 19 and the thermometer at 68 degrees. Spring was just around the corner. In another week I would take off the wrapping and the bees would begin to produce



their golden wealth. One week later a sleety rain was falling. The thermometer hit 22 degrees. The pollen cakes I had prepared were moldy and smelly.

But the unwrapping day came and then the day warm enough to hold open house in each hive. Four hives were fine. In one I could not locate the queen. I had ordered two more. This time I would also order five pounds of bees and a queen. Four days later I went back to find the elusive queen. Scattered throughout the hive were cells with two, three and four tiny eggs in each one. I had, so my reading told me, a laying worker, which is the apiaristic equivalent of an atheist in the pulpit. I did everything to save that hive. I lost two good queens in it. I didn't save it. I divided it among the other four on the theory that mass pressure might favor correction of the perversity. In the meantime my two new hives swelled and grew as the first unfrosted fruit bloom in five years burst over northern Illinois. Then one day I returned home to find that my two new hives had swarmed, my neighbor's child had been stung on the lip and it was raining. I moved my hives to a spot nearby. Then no more rain came for nine weeks, although eight miles away they had two beautiful deluges in that time. I watched the sweet clover slowly dry.

In September I checked for capped honey. By painful manipulation I garnered eighty-five extracted pounds. One month later, I extracted another 125 pounds, 210 pounds from five hives; 42 pounds per hive. Profit: at twenty-eight cents a pound, $58.80 minus $23.30 for bees, foundation and frames, equals $35.50. Not an impressive record—but I am going into the bee business.

To return to the triumph of the word over the flesh of experience. I spoke of my reading. The books which I had been reading on beekeeping, especially the technical books, have been no different in tone and quality than those I have read on poultry management, cattle raising, or fruit culture. All were reasonably objective and all allowed for the element of chance in any branch of husbandry. But the difference came in the attitude of those engaged in beekeeping and any other branch of productive animal husbandry, as reflected in the journals, published statements of heads of trade associations, and subjects for discussion at meetings and in the editorials appearing in the journals. Something obviously is "wrong" with bee journals and the beemen, or maybe, it dawned on me,

it is the other way around. Most of the bee journals are devoted to discussions of the bee business rather than to tirades for little political devices for gouging the public. The situation is even more surprising when one talks to beemen about methods and little trade secrets. I never met one with a pat answer. I have yet to meet one who evaded disclosure of what, in any other line that I can think of, would be a trade secret.

Then there is that woman from whom I ordered my first package of bees. I had asked her for specific directions as to how they should be handled. Believe it or not, she wrote two pages in long hand describing in



detail what should be done with these particular bees in order to get them started right. In short, I have been confronted at every turn by honest men who seemed to be trying to learn more about their business. I don't mean to imply that farmers and business men in general are dishonest. I mean only to observe what almost all of them will admit privately, namely, that they have one brand of honesty when dealing in their business and quite another when dealing with their wives and children and a few close friends. For example, almost every farmer now engaged in the ruthless leeching of his soil by currently profitable crops will moan about the government, labor and his profits. Yet it is only by the sharpest bookkeeping that most of them keep in the lower income brackets. In the long run this is a short-sighted business—but it is good business now. It is always good business to make a killing and get out, but it finally becomes poor living and poor business for the man who intends to remain in it. The logical result of this attitude can be found in the childish attitude taken by the business men engaged in meat production. "If you don't play our way we'll go to the black market."

All of this leads me to believe that the average farmer does not really comprehend the importance of the business in which he is engaged. If he did, he could not rob his soil, kill his markets and grow morose in his job. Consider what the butter producers are doing to their most dependable market. The margarine manufacturers hardly need to advertise from now on. Curiously, the only people I know who have been in the black market in honey are those who never saw a bee except by accident.

I return to the beemen. It is perhaps a part of their seemingly higher intelligence or honesty. They are almost all willing to cooperate and share information concerning large scale programs of conservation. Such attitudes make for a genuinely good business in the long run.

Statistically American labor is now receiving more money than ever before in our history; corporation profits are at an all time high; farm income has reached levels almost fabulous for the usually left-out member of the famed American prosperity. Is everybody happy? Just pick up any journal of labor or business or agriculture. Are they collectively in the expansive mood of serving a greater number with a better product? Are their lobbyists in Washington speaking with the voices of those who are consumers as well as producers? Does a single public pronouncement among the lot of them show a grain of confidence in the intrinsic worth of what they are doing? In short, to judge by their words, not one of them believes that he will be able to make an honest living next year unless he gets some special privilege over the rest of his fellows—today.

If that is the kind of stuff that the readers of trade and labor journals want to hear, the editors will give it to them in most cases. But people who live in such a never-never land are extremely hazardous companions for the pull up the hill beyond the hill.

Now, what of the bee journals, which, after all, are only crystallizing the ambitions and thoughts of the average beeman. What have they been saying during this disgraceful national hysteria of "Let's get ours and to hell with everyone else." I have yet to read an article in a bee journal which did not recognize the organic interdependence of all life. Some of these have been directly beneficial to the beekeeper as a business man, such as the discussions on DDT, but all have been open minded. All have been looking into tomorrow with hope and recognition of the power of life. Try to imagine, if you can, the name of any other commodity in place of the word "honey" in the following.

"The present honey price situation is loaded with danger."

If beemen were really in the modern groove that editorial which began with those words would contain some pious version which could be paraphrased in these words: "Boys, the ceilings are off. Let's get in on the carnival."

The strongest reason I have for going into the bee business can be summarized in another statement from one of the journals.

"True, it (the bee business) provides a means of livelihood but it is also a way of life and imposes a sense of values not always found with business."

Any group of business men to whom that kind of statement can be addressed in 1946 are in a business that



is going to survive and mighty few of its members are going to wind up either bankrupt or neurotic. It's safe for the only reason that any business or enterprise is ever safe: its members are concerned with their way of life as well as with their monetary profits.

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Illinois.

Enlarging the Front Porch

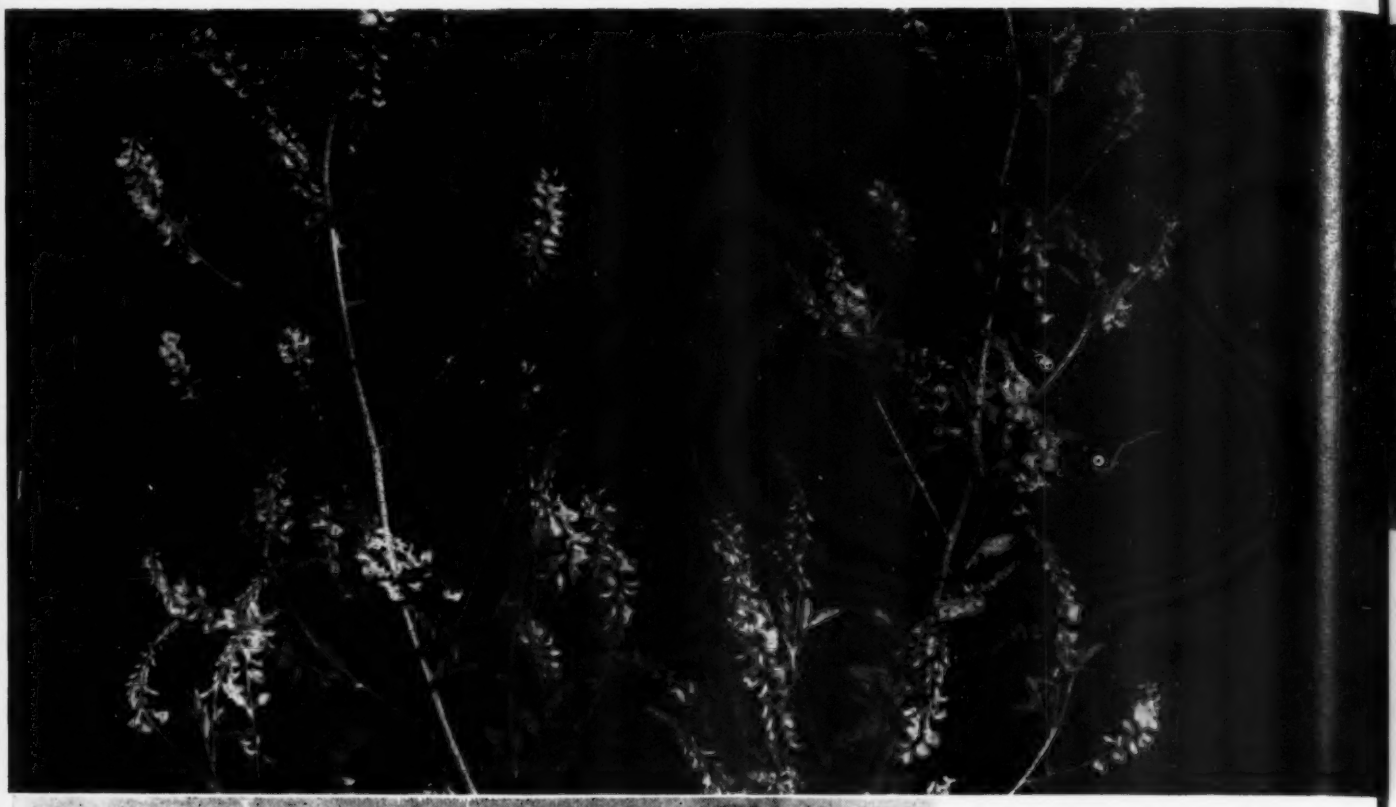
It is considered some advantage to use a large "front porch" at the entrance to the beehive. Push the brood chamber back on the bottom boards but not so far as to make a rear opening. This enlarges the porch at no cost.

Harry T. Starnes, Indiana.

To Kill Ants

Take coal oil and pour under and around the beehives or in ant hills. It kills them right now.

Mrs. E. J. Pease, Kansas.







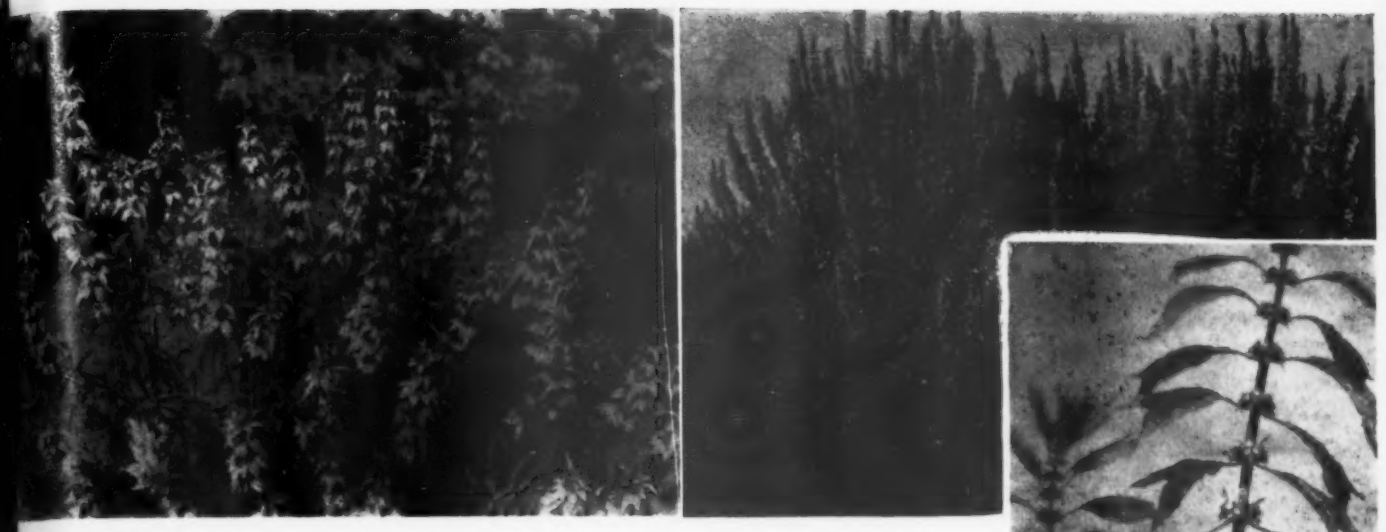
(Top) Sweet clover is still the biggest major source of honey. (Center) Anise hyssop, a heavy yielder, fills the waste spots. (Bottom) For pastures, bird's-foot trefoil adds strength to the crop.

Adventures In Producing Nectar

By Robert M. Mead

I spent a good many years dreaming about the vast clover fields of the West where the big honey crops were made and at the same time did my share of cussing about our short flows and the long August dearth when large colonies sat at home chewing holes in their combs out of sheer idleness. At first it seemed easy to accept the local idea, "that's the way it is and you can't do anything about it." But, after all, at least why not try to do something about it.

I had always roamed the woods and countryside hunting, trapping, fishing and just plain walking around. It didn't take long, looking the country over with honey plants in mind, for me to see that within reach of my bees



Is this the horsemint, Mr. Mead? It is the Texas kind that lists as a major producer (above). Purple loosestrife (right). Motherwort (lower right) a heavy yielder and good filler for waste spots.

were hundred of acres of land, roadsides, swamps, pastures, river banks and cutover land, often growing only brush and useless weeds, that could be turned to honey production if one could find the right plant to fit the situation.

To find the right plant to fit the situation. That's the rub of it. I studied the seed catalogs, the bee journals, the flower magazines. I soon found out that a plant that might be a nine-day wonder in one section of the country would be the most useless of duds in this soil and climate. The only way was to test and experiment. To raise in high hopes and discard with the comment, "Now that I know that one is no good I can devote more time to something else."

It boils down to this: introducing new honey plants is a lifetime job and should be undertaken as such. You cannot throw out a ten cent package of seed and expect an extra super of honey. It is more likely that you will put out a great deal of seed and wait several years before seeing any appreciable difference. But don't let that discourage you. Keep trying. Once you find a plant that responds to your soil and climate and that spreads naturally, you may be well on the way to building up your locality from an indifferent location to a fine one.

Here are some of the plants that I have worked with here in the East with comment on their usefulness and adaptability.

Common Sweet Clover: This is good for sand banks, along railroad tracks and in other places not suited for more tender plants. Naturally it grows best on good soil but it is persistent and adapts itself to all kinds of situations. Not a sensational nectar producer in the East but it helps. In other words, and this applies to any honey plant, if a sandy, rocky area grows only sweet clover it is much better that it grow sweet clover than nothing.

Hubam Clover: In many ways this is the best of all the sweet clovers. I planted an acre of it and it was covered with bees for six weeks late in the season when it helped the bees to get ready for winter. Then we cut three tons of good fodder. It would be important in any area where farmers could be convinced of its usefulness.

Bird's-foot Trefoil: Please note carefully that with this plant one needs patience. It is a good honey plant and a fine forage plant but it often starts slowly. A number of fields of trefoil in Vermont seemed to be failures when first planted, then came on gradually, making a fine stand of the plant four and five years after seeding. I believe it the finest pasture plant ever introduced as it buds close to the ground and keeps growing although closely fed.

Cleome: This yielded nectar in large drops but I discarded it as requiring too much care.

Salvia Superba: This is a rugged plant, the bees like it. Only time can tell, however, if it is adapted to our thin and often sour wasteland soils.

Borage: A rank grower and blooms for a long season. The large leaves and rugged growth help to choke out weeds of all kinds. Although it has never been used for that purpose, I believe it is possible to adapt it to commercial use as a weed killer. That is, a crop of borage grown to kill back weedy growth to get land ready for more valuable crops. It grows well in cool weather and should be tried as a winter crop on some of those eyesores of bare fields we saw in the South last winter. It is reported that the honey is not of good quality but who cares? It is possible that it grows just as good brood and bees as something finer.

Anise Hyssop: It grows well here but the bees did not work it. I am in hopes that second and third generation plants or perhaps a different season will make it come across.

Motherwort: This is the real sensational honey plant for the East. It will grow wild readily but responds greatly to a bit of cultivation and fertilizer. With us the bees work motherwort from dawn to dark in great numbers. I only wish it were possible to grow a larger acreage of it without too much expense and we may be able to solve this problem yet.

Horsemint: Well anyway it is a mint of some kind and it has an interesting history having come to Vermont thirty years ago in a carload of baled hay. In the intervening years it has spread over an area about two miles wide by five miles long but now I am picking the seed heads and spreading it over a wide area near my bees. This is a strange plant all around. It looks like the flowers were too deep for bees to work, yet bees work it and some years it seems to be

of considerable value. Certainly it has adapted itself with vigor to our soil and climate.

Loosestrife: This was the plant I picked to take up the long August dearth of nectar. It grows here all right but so far I just haven't got enough of it to make an impression. This can be raised from seed but I have some plants at home that I dig up in early spring, dividing the roots and putting the divisions out in likely places in nearby swamps.

Changes in farm practice: Improved farm methods, such as increased use of lime, seeded pastures and the introduction of new clovers are all working to increase the value of this locality and many others. It is important to remember that these improvements, as well as those made by introducing new plants, tend to take place over a period of years. It is consistent effort along these lines that pays the beekeeper in the long run.

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Vermont.

A Word of Caution on the Use of Sulfathiazole

Jas. I. Hambleton,
Division of Bee Culture

A wave of enthusiasm is sweeping the country with respect to the use of sulfathiazole for treating colonies infected with American foulbrood—some infer that the person who fails to recognize the economic emancipation from disease which the drug seemingly offers is a back number—one almost intentionally blocking progress. Many are extolling the magic of sulfathiazole and advocating its widespread use.

Certainly sulfathiazole is the most promising medicant for treating AFB that has appeared. All visible evidence of disease often disappears in a treated colony for a time at least, or the amount of infection is noticeably reduced. Those who are working with the drug and trying to determine its real function in disease control are to be commended. On the other hand a word of caution is justified inasmuch as many workers are being carried away in headlong enthusiasm and are giving, in many instances, unqualified recommendation to this new means of allegedly ridding apiaries of an age-old scourge.

The mode of action of sulfathiazole in reducing disease in a colony is not known. Advocates of the use of the drug ask, "What is the difference so long as it works?" With honey at 35 cents a pound wholesale, bee supplies relatively difficult to obtain and sugar not too hard to procure, the stage is psychologically set to salvage infected colonies.

There is much to be learned about the use of the drug not the least of which is the amount of dependence that can be placed on the disappearance of visual evidence of disease. Time enough has not elapsed for anyone to pass final judgment on this point.

The drug is not a disinfectant, and cannot possibly destroy the spores that are hidden away in the hive where they may remain dormant and potentially dangerous for a matter of years. Any method short of burning must take these hidden spores into consideration. The shaking treatment for AFB is basically more sound in principle as a means of treating the disease, since it seeks to remove such spores, than is the feeding of a drug or chemical. Drug feeding may remove all evidence of visible disease, but it must be largely accidental or a matter of chance, or of the existence of uncontrolled conditions within the hive, if all spores, disease in its invisible form are destroyed.

Beekeepers have had such startling satisfactory results that it is only natural for them to conclude that treated colonies are permanently cured. Many experienced and successful beekeepers have been found to be unaware of the longevity of the spores or of the minute amount needed to infect a colony. Some have said, "Suppose disease does reappear in a few colonies, another dose will fix them." On this basis, after a year or so following treatment equipment can be interchanged freely and safely. This is not only the popular trend in arguing the case—and a scientific question cannot be settled by argumentation—but already cases are being recorded where the treatment is backfiring with serious results.

In our opinion commercial beekeepers are taking grave chances in depending on a drug to solve their disease problem. Carelessness can well result in contaminating an entire apiary where relatively little disease existed before and which was cheaply controlled by burning. Word comes from a state where a large commercial beekeeper who was relying on sulfathiazole not only increased the number of infected colonies in his own apiaries, but was directly responsible for spreading the disease in his county, to an extent that more new cases of disease developed in that one county than in the whole state.

The routine feeding of sulfathiazole to a large number of colonies annually could quickly surpass in cost our annual bill for burning. Colonies highly susceptible to AFB would be perpetuated. If feeding the drug becomes a common practice sooner or later the bee industry will tangle with the food and drug officials even though it is unlikely that dangerous amounts of the drug will find their way into commercial honey. Sulfathiazole at any level is an unnatural and added ingredient of honey. Do we run the risk of opening wide the gates to disease—to undoing the work of apiary inspection in keeping disease under control—all because of premature enthusiasm?

Certainly we are not antagonistic to a simple, cheap and safe cure for AFB. We are only asking and seeking for the proof that any scientist or medical man must have before he makes final recommendations.

The Department of Agriculture is carrying on research with sulfathiazole and other drugs but will refrain from making recommendations until definite results are obtained on how such medicants can be safely and economically applied in apiary management.

Shall We Propagate Disease?

Harold L. Kelley, Maryland, sends a clipping from The Sunday Star, Washington, under the authorship of Thomas R. Henry, which reports that the germs of American foulbrood have a powerful effect on tuberculosis germs. E. C. Holst, of the Bureau of Entomology, noted that the scales of dead larvae contained no other bacteria or microorganisms except that of American foulbrood. This is remarkable because dead organic material usually attracts all sorts of scavengers.

This suggested that the foulbrood germs were able to keep away other germs. Experience indicates this is correct. When powdered foulbrood scales are placed in a culture with other disease organisms the culture around the foulbrood germs remains sterile. The other germs are killed. The most significant result is the pronounced lethal effect on the germs of human and animal tuberculosis.

Tests with mice at first also killed the mice but by varying the culture this is being avoided. Some of the tests planned are to determine the effects on experimental tuberculosis in animals. If this is satisfactory tests will be made on tuberculosis in the human being.

To Stimulate Laying

We use the 8-frame hives and control our colonies by manipulation of the brood, taking out a couple of full combs of sealed brood every ten days and putting it above, replacing with empty combs for the queen to use. If the queen is good her laying can thus be stimulated considerably. Also this manipulation helps to keep the brood more compact than in large double brood nest where the queen can lay scattered and with pollen mixed in with the brood.

We have never noticed any ill effects from switching the brood combs around in this way. My father and others in the family did this for over fifty years and I am sure none of them would consider that they were disrupting the habits of the queen or the colony. Incidentally we obtained a much larger yield of honey year after year, than those who operate on a let alone basis.

Charles B. Miles, Iowa.



Purple Loosestrife

This plant has become a very important major source of nectar and pollen here, having seeded itself in moist ground of bogs and low banks of water courses, and is increasing rapidly. Many intelligent beekeepers have disseminated the seed, but it is apparently carried by birds, as it now appears in isolated upland wet places where no person or flood waters would seed it.

Some nature writers object to its color and fear it may displace native plant species and choke the streams. This appears to us to be silly and false prophecy. The plant is truly beautiful, individually reflected in our streams and ponds, or massed in bogs. It does not grow in running water, and prefers soil too wet for anything else but cattail rushes. It adds a new and delightful color and grace to the kaleidoscope of our midsummer and fall flowers.

Lythrum blooms steadily up the stalk from late June to October, and now averages more surplus here than any other plant, being especially valuable in August when we used to suffer a dearth. The pollen is bright grass green on the legs of the bees, and dark green when packed in the cells. It is plentiful, valuable, and continuous.

The honey is light amber and crystal clear, of a mild pleasant flavor, and the odor of ripening nectar is also pleasant from the hives. None of our club members find it at any time dark or tasting like tobacco. Light reflected from the honey becomes greenish, so that the nectar in a black comb looks green, and when held against a light the white glass of a bottle containing the honey looks greenish through the edges around the honey. Lythrum bulk comb honey is light, mild, admired and enjoyed by all, and is not so cloying as the clovers.

Arthur M. Southwick,
Massachusetts.

In Oklahoma

I certainly like your magazine. Beekeeping is a hobby with me although I seem to succeed well. I get more enjoyment out of my bees than any other relaxation.

I have tried different kinds of bees but like the Italians best. I have tried two-queen colonies but they do not do well here. I have trouble enough keeping colonies with one queen from swarming before the flow starts. They have plenty of wild bloom for build-up.

I do not pack bees for winter, but I use the upper entrance and top ventilation leaving a small lower entrance and leaving a full body of honey on each hive, even keeping a few in reserve for spring.

G. M. Chapin, Oklahoma.

Sonny Says, "It Works"

By L. R. Stewart



FOUR years ago colony No. 143 in an outyard took down with American foulbrood. We transferred it, with the aid of carbolic acid, to foundation and clean equipment, being very careful not to excite the bees and taking the extra precaution of putting paper between the rims of hives and replacing the soil at entrance. All combs were burned and the hive scorched. That season they seemed to be cured but the next year the disease broke out again. By removing the diseased combs the colony kept clean the balance of that season, but the next year, 1945, it appeared again.

About the same time some friends parked a load of uncovered supers overnight near our home yard and the next morning my bees were all over the truck. In due time, we had a rather generous outbreak of A. F. B. in this yard. So we selected four colonies in this yard along with No. 143 and No. 157 in the outyard for an experiment with sulfathiazole, killing and burning the other diseased colonies. These colonies were not rotten, there being no more than a dozen or so diseased cells in any of them and to our knowledge none of the disease ever reached the spore stage. Colonies selected were strong in bees. We should also mention that for several years we have introduced a few disease resistant queens, which with our burning program, no doubt has established a more or less resistant strain of bees.

No definite records were kept in 1945. We fed a 1-1 sirup with one-half gram of sulfathiazole added to each gallon. Our first feeding was in June and all feeding was on the inside over the brood combs. Some ten pounds of feed were taken before the honeyflow. Every colony cleaned up and stayed clean the balance of the season. More feed was given in the fall and each colony came through the winter in good shape, and clean.

In the spring of 1946 we again gave feed, using 10 one-fourth gram sulfa tablets to three gallons of water, plus sugar to the saturation point. Due to the early start and the peculiar spring we were able to feed more than in 1945, in fact we had to. This season we added two more colonies to the project, and they too were in the home yard. After the honeyflow started we did not give any more feed and up to this time (Nov. 15) we have been unable to get them to take any appreciable amount, no doubt due to the fact that their brood nests are crammed with brood and honey. Many of our queens are still laying and we have had fresh pollen carried this month. We do not believe the fall feed so important in clean colonies except to supplement stores and, of course, an unclean colony in the fall should be destroyed. Most of the queens in the test colonies occupied two and three 8-frame brood chambers from early summer up to October. (It just happened all these test colonies were in 8-frame hives.) This season we inspected these colonies sixteen times, not just the ordinary inspection of a comb or two but every comb, which often meant 20 or more combs of brood per colony. On the basis of 1,000 eggs per day we estimate these 8 queens have layed 2,640,000 eggs during the period of experiment and in all this time we have found just one suspicious cell. This cell was found in No. 109 on June 8 and we were unable to definitely call it A. F. B. The colony has been inspected many times since and queens reared from it, but no disease has been found.

In our project we have always considered these colonies as diseased and handled them accordingly. Our tools were sterilized after working them and any equipment used on these colonies was carefully marked and kept segregated from known clean equipment. However we did interchange supers on sulfa colonies. The table below shows production record.

We did not try anything except sulfathiazole. In none of our feeding did we experience any toxic effects although medics tell us any sulfa should be altered with another type of sulfa after two or three doses. We used the tablet form but the powder form, sodium sulfathiazole, would be more convenient. In 1946 we used ten one-fourth gram tablets to three gallons of water which made four gallons of sirup after adding sugar. This was slightly more than the suggested one-half gram per gallon, but we allowed for a little wastage in pulverizing tablets. The tablets were placed on a piece of glazed paper and pulverized with a rolling pin made by running a stick through a two-inch length of gas pipe. When reduced to a powder they were placed in a common coffee cup and dissolved in a little hot water. Contents of cup was then poured into

Colony	Extracted Honey (lbs.)	Revenue	Comb Honey (Section)	Revenue	Rec'd for Pollination	Total Income	Remarks
143	234	$59.26			$2.50	$61.76	Reared queen cells but did not swarm or supersede.
109	100½	25.55	24	9.40		34.95	7-15 Two queens. Removed young queen. 8-12 Swarmed.
54	44	11.44				11.44	Used to finish extracting supers from colonies cut down for comb honey.
*21	116	29.85	38	14.40		44.25	Superseded.
82	94	24.04				24.04	Used the same as No. 54.
157	75	19.50			2.50	22.00	Queen hurt in moving and drone layer May 9. Did not get requeened in time for clover.
*116	31	8.06	70	29.30		37.36	Swarmed.
27	82⅓	20.81	30	11.10		31.91	Superseded in clover flow.

*1 year. All others 2 years.

sirup water, which was also hot, and thoroughly stirred. Then the required amount of sugar was added and stirred until dissolved.

Treatment feeding was direct. Regular 5- and 10-pound friction top honey pails, with a dozen or so small holes punched in the lids, were used. An empty super is placed on colony to be fed and pail is inverted over brood frames after which cover is replaced. In cool weather it is advisable to place an old sack over and around feeder can to conserve heat.

In preventive feeding, we use, contrary to all teachings, outdoor feeders. Of course we have to feed our neighbor's bees, but they may need it. Also our strong colonies will get the most feed but they need it as they will have more brood to feed. For outdoor feeding we use a pan three inches deep, two feet wide and five feet long. This pan sets in a light wooden frame which makes it easy to handle. A movable false bottom fits loosely in pan. This false bottom is made from the sides of an orange crate or other thin material sawed into one-inch wide strips and the length of the width of pan. These strips are spaced one-fourth inch apart and held in place by nailing to other strips or ties, running lengthwise of pan. For ease in handling we make this false bottom in two sections. This false bottom rises and falls with the rise and fall of the sirup thus giving the bees a dry footing at all times and easy access through the one-fourth inch spacing to the sirup. Pan is set some 5 or 10 rods from the yard to be fed in a sunny spot with a good wind-break on the north. We do not experience any tendency to rob with this method. Sirup is carried to outyards in discarded five-gallon milk cans which may be obtained from any creamery or farmer at little or no cost. The amount of sirup thus fed depends upon the needs of the yard in addition to that given as a preventive. If some particular colony needs feed badly we give it feed on the inside. All feed we have given the last two years has contained sulfathiazole.

Some have claimed sulfa made the bees more gentle. We don't find this to be true. Colony No. 143 always was cross and still is. Bees, as well as man or beast, are always more gentle on a full stomach. It is a principle the maiden ladies have used for centuries and a good one to use on a cross colony in a bee yard. Just give them a good pounding; they will fill up on honey and be as gentle as lambs.

We do not recommend sulfathiazole as a cure even though it does the work. But we do highly recommend it as a preventive along with disease resistant stock. By burning A. F. B. on sight, bees, brood and honey, and sterilizing the hive body, you are going a long ways towards developing a disease resistant strain. Do not try to clean up disease with sulfa; use it to stay clean. For the beekeeper who is so careless as to have rotten colonies there is nothing that will ever do him any good.

The brood-rearing period is the proper time to feed sulfa. There are three mediums by which you can feed it, water, sirup and honey, either of which would be effective providing you can get the bees to take it. With me, water feeding would be impossible as all our yards are located near natural water supplies and bees just won't take feeder water under such conditions. On locations where one has to supply water, water feeding would work. In a honeyflow bees won't take sirup but they will take a 1-1 mixture of sirup and honey. I know some of our white collared folks will faint at this statement but honey, any kind of honey, is safe as a feed if used with sulfa. But you need not feed in a honeyflow unless you have a strong colony that for some reason you care to save. You can save them but it would be better to kill and burn. Neither is fall feeding so important except as a fill up for winter stores. We leave so much honey on in the fall we have difficulty getting our bees to take anything. The amount of feed needed will depend upon the colony fed; some will need more than others. You can't be Scotch in feeding at any time. And remember, when you use sulfa you will have to give more feed than when just plain sirup is given; sulfa will stimulate greater egg laying, which means more brood that will require more feed.

While the use of sulfa in the treatment of A. F. B. has been very gratifying to date we have discovered one serious drawback, the toll on queens. It stimulates them to greater egg laying. Except in the supersedure or swarming periods most of our test colonies had three hive bodies of brood from early summer until October, when they were reduced to a single body. Queen No. 143, introduced the fall before, was the only one that could stand the pace, and what a sorry sight she was at the end of the season. And even No. 143 prepared to either swarm or supersede at different times; we took both cells and virgins from it and the old queen stayed on the job all the while. The same thing happened to No. 109. Another year we will requeen before the old queen gives out. If we had known what we now know about the effect on queens we feel sure all colonies could have done as well or better than 143. Our average yield for the season for all yards was 115 pounds. Our sulfa average was just about the same. We feel their average would have been much higher with better queen management and except for the cutting down of four colonies for comb honey at the wrong time. What a season it was to do anything right!

We tried feeding a pollen substitute with sulfa added but had no success. It was mixed with sirup and made into small cakes which were placed on a piece of paper over the brood nest. Most of it had to be discarded later on as we have plenty of natural pollen and bees won't take a substitute when they can get the real thing. Natural pollen was available most of the year in 1946.

In addition to our regular inspections we always inspect before supering and before removing honey. As a further safeguard each super is given the colony number from which it is taken. In this way we can prevent spreading disease if it should ever appear. Our seasons are two and sometimes three flow seasons. In 1946 practically every drop of stores was used. If there had been any disease tucked away any place it surely would have been uncovered. In 159 colonies this fall we found but one suspicious cell. And all colonies were boiling over with bees. The use of sulfa surely gives the long range beekeeper a feeling of security. For he knows there will be no dead colonies from A. F. B. to be robbed out during his absence.

We are continuing our test another year. We will then use these supers and feed some of their honey to known clean colonies and see what happens. Even though we should have some kick backs the $61.76 that No. 143 made us this season alone will buy a lot of bees and some equipment.

Our regards for sulfa was expressed by three-year-old Sonny when a bee sting closed one eye. The swelling on the third morning was gone. He bats his eye a few times and looks up at his mother and says, "Mommie, it works." That is the story of sulfa to date, "It works."

Indiana.



Killion, son of Inspector K'llion, Illinois, catches Charles Reese, of Ohio, while he judges an observation colony of bees at the Illinois State Fair. Young Killion is a good professional shot with the camera, and his father may well be proud. Reese should, too. That pose is satisfying and unconventional.



Bessie Van Hook, according to Bob Brown, editor of Farmers' Federation News, is handy with bees—and with any other work around a farm. When she was five, Bessie and her 3-year-old brother, poked into a hive entrance with a stick. They were both soon covered with bees and soundly stung. Now one or two stings seem quite harmless.

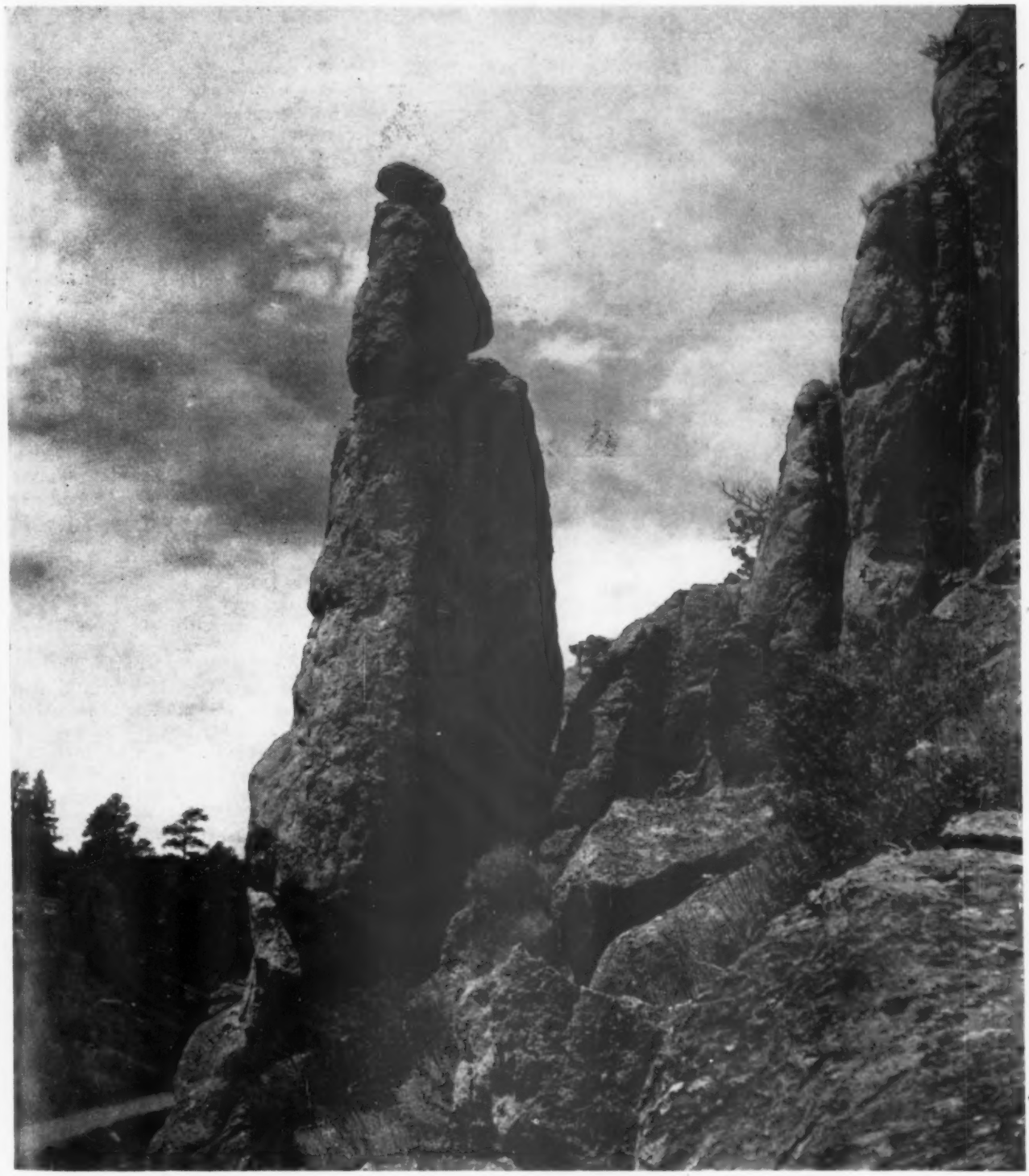


Putting ripe queen cells between the combs in each of four compartments in regular hive. It's a novel idea; just a couple of division boards and the combs set cornerwise for the job. The picture is from that old time Texan, Charley Engle. He summers with a thousand or so colonies in Minnesota.



The clock above the entrance of the Bank for Savings in New York uses bees to represent thrift. The corporate seal of the bank is an old fashioned skep, with the motto, "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." The Bank for Savings, a handsome marble edifice, was New York's first savings bank.

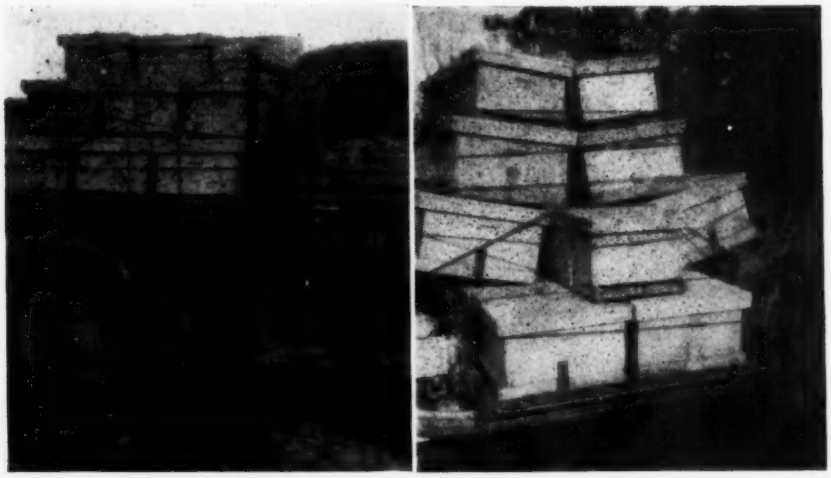
DEPARTMENTS



Typical sight in the Rockies. The picture was taken by Ben Knutson of Anamosa, Colorado. He swings a wicked camera, as the bobby soxers would say,—for a moss backed beekeeper.

WE were all balled up last month. Institute news notes and Federation news got separated, one to the front and one in the departments. Also one feature article got pushed in "Departments." So it goes. The squeeze on paper called for a cut down in makeup. The life of a managing editor is as hectic as any these days. This time "Departments" appears about as it was intended to be when it was planned. Any suggestions?

HOW TO DO IT



Stricker's tool box. Also how he ties a load on his small truck; two views, side and rear.

Truck Tool Box

Having your truck equipped with tools that are easily available saves time and promotes better beekeeping. A smoker rack with tool box above it allows you to carry lighted smokers from yard to yard.

Have sheet tin upon the underside of the tool box to prevent fire and point the smoker nozzle toward the rear of the truck while traveling. This prevents bellows from burning.

A fuel can that also fits into this rack is made from a cast off old type ice cream can or stove pipe with a bottom soldered in it. Lid for either can be made of wood with metal collar that fits into the fuel can. Put door pulls on both lid and can to act as handles and use light chain or cord to prevent losing lid.

The tool box is divided with two small shelves, one for nails, the other for hammers and hive tools, etc. The bulk of the space is used for the veil. When building tool box, see that it is ample for your favorite size veil.

Milton H. Stricker, New Jersey.

THE COUNTERPOISE

In pumping crude oil from the ground it is necessary to have pullrods a mile or more long with their attending weight. I had often wondered at the amount of power necessary to lift these heavy rods. On visiting the oil fields I found the problem easily solved. A counterpoise made of a large block of cement was introduced and by means of counterbalancing it was possible to operate a whole field of many wells with a small engine.

In uncapping I use an electric uncapping plane which weighs more than two pounds and is drawn horizontally across the combs held in a rack. The plane is lifted out of the way when not in use and the weight carried all day by a counterpoise.

In embedding foundation electrically I have the embedder lifted up out of the way when not in use and yet kept close at hand.

Wm. H. Elges, Iowa.

MENDING SMOKER BELLOWS

My smoker bellows broke through in several places, rendering the smoker useless and myself almost, if not quite, hopeless. I finally repaired the bellows with a piece of muslin with common glue paste for making paper cartons. It worked fine, however if the air is damp, the paste softens and requires some care to prevent the cloth from pulling loose.

Perhaps someone can tell me of a paste that will not loosen from moisture.

J. H. Sturdevant, Nebr.

HOW TO EXTRACT SMALL AMOUNTS OF HONEY

Small amounts of honey can be extracted without an extractor by laying uncapped combs on the side on pans which are blocked up an inch or two from a warm stove. When the honey has drained out from one side the comb can be turned over for the other side. If the combs are carefully wired both ways, vertical and horizontal, there will be no sagging of the combs.

Paul Ekblad, Wisconsin.

MOVING BEES

Beekeepers who have only a few colonies to move with their household goods can easily prepare the colonies so that they can readily be moved by those who are not familiar with bees or afraid of them, by cutting four pieces of two by four long enough to extend one inch over each side of the hive. Two of these are placed below and two on top of the hive. Steel rods of the proper length, threaded on both ends are then inserted through holes in the ends of the two by fours. They can then be tightened so that there is no play anywhere. The entrance is then screened the evening before and the hives can be moved without difficulty.

S. N. Becker, Iowa.

SHADE BOARDS

Wire and wood grapefruit crates make excellent shade boards. They can be used extended flat supported on posts, or directly on the hive and drawn together with binder twine across the hive cover. Use two sections or sides of the box for small hives. Three or four sections for standard or large hives.

M. E. Triplett, Missouri.

WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW

R. L. Dye, of Lawrence, Kansas, is concerned about securing sugar allotment for spring feeding. He says, "What can we substitute for ten pounds of sugar in the state of Kansas? What will those who had planned to fill their empty hives with packages do? For some years past I have fed sirup in the spring as a preventive feed, containing sulfathiazole. Now where can I get sugar? There are any number of colonies in Kansas without sufficient stores. According to one official the beekeeper cannot have sugar for packages until he receives the bees.

"OPA answers our question about securing sugar with this reply: 'It has been reported that weather and crop conditions in your section have been favorable for the production of honey and so we have to deny your petition for sugar.' This was signed by the District sugar rationing offices."

This is a disturbing letter. Your OPA official understands little of the conditions facing the beekeeper. Often a long spring causes bees to consume entirely what food they have. Packages must have feed when hived, not afterward. Preventive feeding must be done whether or not bees have honey stored.

As we understand the OPA regulations, beekeepers are entitled to ten pounds per colony for feeding during any current year and if this is not sufficient he can get fifteen additional pounds per colony on the recommendation of the chairman of his local Agricultural Administration Act (AAA). Our advice is for you to ask your state inspector, Dr. R. L. Parker, Manhattan, concerning this and that he take it up with your board official who I think is ill-informed and is not replying correctly to your request.

* * * *

Mr. C. R. Jeffreys, Iowa, wonders if package bees are going to be available in the spring, and when to get them for his location.

Also when is the best time to use cyanogas on bees. He always wintered his bees previously but now it is his idea to try disposing of bees in the fall and replacing with packages.

The best time to dispose of bees in the fall according to your plan is after brood has all emerged in the beginning of cool weather, usually in October. Use a tablespoonful of cyanogas in the entrance. This will kill the colony completely even without closing the entrance. Then clean out all the dead bees, close the hives tightly, put them in a building where they will not be disturbed and the honey will not be robbed out by other bees. The honey and pollen in the comb should give packages in the spring a good start.

Packages are available, of course. The price is higher than it has been and many breeders have already accepted all the orders they possibly can take. If you need them, write at once. Get them in April if possible for your location.

* * * *

Mr. O. A. Weidman, of Oregon, wonders which is the best bee, the Caucasian, the Carniolan, or the Italian, whether there is a difference between leather-colored Italian, three-banded Italian and golden Italian.

The reason the Italian bees are most generally used is because they are readily available. There are only a few who breed and sell purely mated Caucasians or Carniolans. Some prefer Caucasians to the Italians. Properly managed they are just as desirable. We have had little experience with Carniolans but they are inclined to swarm, according to those who have used them. Otherwise they are a satisfactory bee.

About the various colored Italians. The original were leather color with light yellow bands. Those in northern Italy were yellower. In the course of generations or breeding, selection was made to breed out the leather color and we have both the three-banded and the golden Italians as well as the leather-colored Italians which are nearer the original strain that first came from Italy. Europe recognizes the American Italians because of the various strains which are diffierent from theirs. Any good strain of any of these variations should be satisfactory.

* * * *

Harold M. Simpson, of Illinois, has been told that honeybees are needed for the pollination of red clover, then someone else says that they will do little good and bumblebees are needed.

Honeybees do pollinate red clover. They do not visit it as readily as longer-tongued bees and often desert it for more favorable bloom. It takes a heavy concentration of bees, therefore, to accomplish thorough pollination. There is a decided advantage in having bees in or near the fields as this often results in doubling the seed set.

* * * *

Eugene de Felice, Michigan, had a swarm of bees in a wooden box. On this box he placed another with a piece of wire netting tacked inside, and, writing August 27, he wanted to transfer to a modern hive. At that time the top box, used as a super, was full of honey. He asks, "When and how shall I transfer?"

Well, August is not the time to transfer. When transferring, there is some damage to the comb, bees must recover from the operation, must build new comb, and have a season ahead of them. Better keep them over until spring. Let them keep all the honey they have, put them in a sheltered spot with a windbreak, maybe pack them in straw and leave the entrance open, of course.

* * * *

Clair Groves, of Iowa wants to know about American foulbrood. He has one hive badly infected with it, three others showing some. Should he use resistant queens and feed sulfa.

In our own apiaries we always dispose of a diseased colony, regardless of whether there is a resistant queen at the head of it or not. However, if disease was in the entire yard we would probably want to go into the probability of cleaning it up without too great a loss. Probably with the use of resistant queens and sulfa. We use resistant queens in most of our yards and it cuts our infection to little or nothing. In addition we feed sulfa whenever bees are fed a sirup for any purpose whatever.

American Honey Institute

At least once every month the American Honey Institute sends releases to over 1500 newspapers, magazines and radio stations. Each newspaper and magazine has many readers; each radio station has many listeners. Thus the circulation of our releases is multiplied many items. These releases contain recipes designed to fit the need of the homemakers. Some of the recipes are old favorite ones; some are new favorites; but all call for honey as one of the main ingredients. Every homemaker who listens to her radio or reads her newspaper or glances through magazines sees honey recipes featured. Each month she finds a new way to use this nutritious sweet. With each release, she is given an incentive to buy more honey in order to try the tempting dishes that are described. The support of each member of the American Honey Institute is necessary to provide this service to the homemaker, and the greater service of increasing the demand for honey.

* * * *

Among the hundreds of requests for recipes and information that we have received recently are those from the director of the home service department of a gas and electric company, the director of an organization devoted to culinary arts, and a branch of the U. S. O.

* * * *

Why do people buy things? It seems like a simple question, but it is a very important one to anyone who has anything to sell. Of course, the obvious answer is because they need the item in question. From among several things which could satisfy their need, why do they select one specific item? Because its extra advantages make it their best buy.

People need sweets. There are several products which can fill that need, but the unmatched flavor and bouquet of pure honey, its tempting colors, the various convenient forms in which it can be obtained, and its nutritional and therapeutic advantages make honey the best buy. The American Honey Institute makes potential buyers actual buyers, by keeping them informed of the advantages offered by honey.

The American Honey Institute thanks its members who have contributed honey for the research which is being carried on. We feel that this is a very vital part of our service to you, and of great value to the honey industry. This age of science demands proof for all statements. The goodness of honey which has been recognized since ancient times is now being put on a scientific basis. The proof of the flavor of honey is still in the eating, but the proof of its nutritional and therapeutic aspects which are so important to the careful food buyer, is the problem of research.

* * * *

Your products attractive, clean and pure
Make your profits attractive and your market secure.

* * * *

"F" stands for February and the famous men whose births we celebrate in this month. In every home, the "F" of February can also be the symbol of family festivals with fun, frivolity, and flavorful foods.

Observance of the patriotic holidays deserves especial thought because they should be inspiring as well as entertaining. Since the end of World War II there has been a letdown in the public demonstration of patriotism only natural after the extended period of its forced popularity. An honest tribute to the outstanding men we honor this month can help reproduce in us their loyalty to our country.

* * * *

A patriotic game which is suitable either for a party or for a family celebration in this silhouette game. Give a pair of scissors and a piece of red or blue paper to each of the players. Each one is then asked to cut a silhouette of Abraham Lincoln or George Washington. At the end of a short time, a suitable prize may be awarded to the one who cut the most recognizable silhouette.



Blossom of tulip poplar, an early surplus yielder on the eastern seaboard and in the hills. So early that only the best beekeeping gives strong enough colonies for it. Bees have been known to work this large showy tree bloom in early evening moonlight.

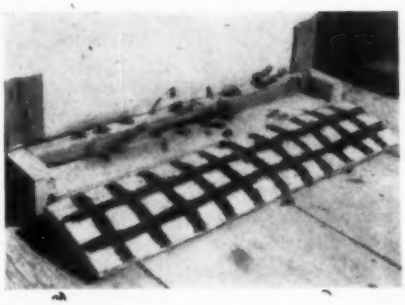


Stopping a load of packages being trucked north for production to spray water on the bees. It quiets them and cools the load. Often the trip must be made continuously with no stops except for necessity.



Brood examination is still good practice. If you find disease in a strong colony, drive the bees onto a set of empty combs with acid; requeen with good resistant stock and feed a pail of sulfa. If you have a few cases in many colonies, it may still pay to kill the bees and clean up.





Lowry Sexton, The Dalles, Oregon, has original ideas. Here are his identification landing boards. Each board carries a different design—circle, dot, square, diamond, straight lines at angles. There is little confusion among the bees although colonies are close together. (H. G. Miller, Oregon).



Pop is too proud not to send this picture of Johnny. He not only works bees and has a smoker of his own but he has eaten honey since he was a few weeks old. One of these days he will be sending you ads. Roy S. Weaver, Navasota, Texas).

News of National Federation

Number of Members (Paid) in Each State, Calendar Year of 1946

Alabama	2
Arizona	8
Arkansas	10
California	37
Colorado	48
Connecticut	3
Delaware	0
Dist. of Columbia	2
Florida	11
Georgia	7
Idaho	30
Illinois	55
Indiana	15
Iowa	114
Kansas	16
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	17
Maine	0
Maryland	3
Massachusetts	1
Michigan	34
Minnesota	67
Mississippi	6
Missouri	5
Montana	18
Nebraska	49
Nevada	2
New Hampshire	0
New Jersey	0
New Mexico	3
New York	43
North Carolina	4
North Dakota	16
Ohio	41
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	15
Pennsylvania	26
Rhode Island	0
South Carolina	0
South Dakota	10
Tennessee	2
Texas	32
Utah	12
Vermont	2
Virginia	1
Washington	26
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	26
Wyoming	30
Total	854

* * * *

$100 Club Members

Alan Eby, John W. Holzberlein, Jr. Lewis M. White, Ralph W. Barnes, Lyle Apiaries, John Lis, Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Otto, Ivan Shearon, Irvin A. Stoller, Clyde Wilde, T. W. Burleson & Son, O. G. Rawson, Walter Diehnelt, Rocke Apiaries, James E. Hilbert & Walker & Son Apiaries, Warren Adee, Irvan Gunter, J. D. Beals, A. E. Schuelke, W. O. Harris, L. C. Dadant Glenn Gibson, B. J. Ginsbeck, Arthur Allen, Woodrow Miller, C. R. Corey, L. D. Taylor, H. A. Schaefer, A. I. Root Company, Walter T. Kelley, Brand Honey Farms, R. D. Bradshaw & Sons, Grover Mobley, Sun Valley Honey Co-op. George W. Nichols, Jr. Wesley W. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Burt.

* * * *

Affiliated Associations 1946

Alabama Beekeepers Ass'n.
Arizona State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Arkansas Beekeepers Ass'n.
California State Beekeepers Ass'n.
San Bernardino County Honey Producers Ass'n, California.
Colorado State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Connecticut Beekeepers Ass'n.
Delaware State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Florida Beekeepers Ass'n.
Tampa Bay Beekeeper's Ass'n.
West'n Idaho Honey Producers Ass'n.
Illinois State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Cook-DuPage Beekeepers Assn. Ill.
Rock River Valley Beekeepers Ass'n.
St. Clair Beekeepers Ass'n. of Belleville, Illinois.
Tazewell Beekeepers Ass'n. Illinois.
Indiana State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Iowa Beekeepers Ass'n.
Kansas State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Kentucky Beekeepers Ass'n.
Louisiana State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Maine State Ass'n of Beekeepers.
Maryland State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Michigan Beekeepers Ass'n.
Cheboygan-Emmet Counties Beekeepers Ass'n, Michigan.
Minnesota-North Dakota Beekeepers Auxiliary.
Heart of America Beekeepers Ass'n, Missouri.
Montana State Beekeepers Ass'n.
Nebraska State Beekeepers Ass'n.

* * * *

Are You Dragging Your Feet?

The National Federation furnished the essential spark that resulted in the decontrol of honey. You have profited. A fraction of those profits would add to our use to you and again would add to your profits in the future, so we ask, "Are you dragging your feet?" If you are pick up your feet and support the National Federation. Any contribution will help.

National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations,
Glenn O. Jones, Secretary-Treas.

Quality 3-Banded Italian Queens and Package Bees

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ITALIAN

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2-lb. pkgs. with queen $3.85
3-lb. pkgs. with queen 4.85
Queens 1.15

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BEES AND QUEENS

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	1-24	25-49	50 up
2-lb. and queen	$4.40	$4.20	$4.00
3-lb. and queen	5.40	5.20	5.00

For larger shipments, write for prices. Guaranteed safe delivery. No C.O.D.

OSCAR ARNOUVILLE

BOX 35 HAMBURG, LA.

ELECTRIC UNCAPPING KNIFE

Queen Transferring Tool

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Package Bees For 1947

2-lb. package with queen $4.00 each
3-lb. package with queen 5.00 each
4-lb. package with queen 6.00 each

Queenless package, deduct $1.00 from above price. 20% down books order.

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Men of Today



Jesse Raymond Hepler

Are you superstitious? Would you believe a swarm of bees from the grave of your best friend was a link with the beyond? Jesse Raymond Hepler, of the University of New Hampshire, is still pondering the answer to that one.

His best teacher about bees was Prof. Charles James, an English chemist and a very talented nature student. One evening after his demise Mrs. James phoned Prof. Hepler and told him she had gone to visit the grave and found a swarm of bees there. A swarm had left a few hours before from a hive that James had given Hepler and when he arrived at the graveyard he found a blanket of bees spread entirely over the grave and onto the handle of a basket at the foot of the grave. Hepler says he took the bees home but has never felt right about it yet.

Hepler is extension horticulturist in home gardening, associate professor of horticulture at the New Hampshire University at Durham. During 1943 the U. S. Department of Agriculture became alarmed at sales of Christmas cherries, decorative but poisonous. They called on Hepler and C. F. Yeager to develop a substitute, and by cross-pollination they produced a small tomato which looks like a cherry and solved the problem. If your Christmas cherries have a funny taste blame Hepler.

Born at Pitman, Pennsylvania, Hepler received his B. S. from Pennsylvania State and his M. S. from the University of Wisconsin. In addition to his other duties he is instructor and extension specialist in beekeeping for the University. He owns 25 colonies of bees and admits his first interest in bees was partly because of lack of sugar but mostly because he just naturnally wanted to know more about them.

He was married to Orpha Rebecca Peterson, of Chicago, at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1915 and a son, Lt. (j.g.) Ralph Allen Hepler, U. S. N., is at present on duty in the Pacific. He prefers a Langstroth hive and Italian bees, but would like Caucasians if they didn't propolize so much. The subject of wintering interests him most right now and this can well be understood considering the rigorous winters of old New England.

Our subject is no dignified college professor for he even climbs telephone poles to get bees out of fuse boxes. In this case a reporter gave him wide publicity on taking the "buzz" out of the telephone line and the story was widely circulated by the news services. Among his publications are "Beekeeping in New Hampshire," an experiment station issue and numerous articles in the bee journals. His standing in horticulture is widely known and recognized throughout the country.

Kennith Hawkins,
Wisconsin.

Honey Packs

Honey packs are indeed beneficial for the skin, as they cleanse, bleach, and soften it. To prepare the pack, add enough honey to half a cup of almond meal to form a thick smooth paste. Cleanse the face thoroughly with a good cleansing cream, and after removing the cream, spread a bit of nourishing cream around your eyes and mouth. Then apply the paste generously over your face with the exception of your eyes. Permit the pack to remain on your face for at least half an hour. Then remove it with tepid water and a soft cloth. The procedure will leave your face smooth and velvety.

Gladys Glad.

Meetings-:-Events



Officers—A. G. Gill, Gun Mozee, E. A. Meineke, Adolph Carm, A. J. Smith, R. O. Klebes, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Klebes and Mrs. Smith.

Cook-Dupage Association

Recently the Cook-Dupage Association completed a history of twenty-six years of activity. On February 15th in the Stevens Building Restaurant, Chicago, the association will have its twenty-sixth annual jubilee banquet. A full history of the association was written by Gun Mozee for publication in the American Bee Journal and by A. G. Gill, for publication in Gleanings. They are both voluminous reports. Mr. Mozee's would take six full pages in the American Bee Journal, obviously it would be impossible to use it and we can only give a brief summary.

More than twenty-five years ago Samuel Cushman, now deceased, called upon Arthur G. Gill, to discuss the organization of a new association. Their efforts grew steadily until Cook-Dupage is now rated one of the most active and successful associations in this country. It has been behind disease control, legislative activities, and organization of other county associations.

In its numerous meetings held throughout these years it has been successful in drawing speakers from all over the world and the tone of its meetings is considerably above the average for such associations. Through the years its presidents have included: Sam Cushman, John R. Wooldridge, William C. Young, Mrs. Hope E. Kerwin, Everett M. Warren, A. D. Boal, Charles L. Duax, E. J. McCormick, Adam Bodenschatz, O. A. Tryon, Richard Kriz, Leroy Stockdale, Carl A. Olson, E. A. Meineke, Milton L. Stanius, and Adolph S. Carm.

Cook-Dupage is affiliated with the Illinois Association and the national Federation. Its regular annual meetings are usually held in Chicago. This year's, February 15, 1947, 8th floor, Stevens Building Restaurant, 17 North State Street. Business meeting at 2:30 P. M., banquet, 6:30. Tickets in advance from A. G. Gill, 230 West Huron Street. Price, $2.25 per plate. Several hundred guests are expected.

California Course in Practical Beekeeping

The Polytechnic High School in Oakland, California, Dr. F. M. Yackey, night principal, is giving the fourth course of eight lessons on Practical Beekeeping, commencing February 10, 1947, at 7:30 P. M., the fee is $1.00. The instructor is a practical beekeeper who has operated approximately 1,000 colonies.

These courses are sponsored by the Alameda County Beekeepers Association which meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month in the Polytechnic High School. The association has a membership of nearly one hundred, all beekeepers.

The three courses that have been given were well attended and very instructive.

D. L. Hopkins, President.

National and Southern Meetings

With a record of 612 registered and many others who did not register, the National Federation of Beekeepers' Societies, the Southern States Beekeeping Conference, and the National Association of State Bee Inspectors, with the many other allied bodies met in the balmy 80 degree sunshiny weather of Florida, in the Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, January 13 to 17 inclusive.

The state inspectors met early, followed by the Southern Conference, the last two days of the meeting being devoted to the National Federation and its affiliates.

Space is too crowded for our columns to give a complete report of the meetings or of the addresses. We can simply report somewhat on the organization.

The Southern Conference after a highly successful program elected for their new officers, Eugene D. Cutts, of Citronelle Alabama, president; William Wicht, of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, vice-president; and N. C. Jensen, of Macon, Mississippi, secretary. The meeting in 1948 will probably be held at some place in Mississippi or Alabama to be determined later.

The National Association of State Apiary Inspectors after meeting and passing resolutions selected as their officers for the coming season: Dr. J. A. Munro, Fargo, N. D., president and Dr. F. L. Thomas, College Station, Texas, secretary. We hope to publish a resume of resolutions particularly concerning sulfa in a future edition.

There were no changes in the officers of the American Honey Institute except that T. E. Burleson was selected to replace V. G. Milum (resigned) on the board of directors.

The National Federation has decided on a budget of $35,000 for the coming year and selected as their president, Woodrow Miller, California; vice-president, Carl E. Killion, Illinois; and secretary, Glenn O. Jones, Atlantic, Iowa, the present incumbent.

High enthusiasm was expressed over the work of the Federation and its various affiliated bodies during the present year. For purposes of better coverage of regions, it was decided to divide the United States into ten

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Also our famous K & S PRE-MIX POLLEN SUPPLEMENT
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HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED
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Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON
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3-lb. pkgs. with queen	$5.00
2-lb. pkgs. with queen	4.00
Queens	1.25

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regions. They follow wth the representative for each region:

No. 1. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah—D. B. Bradshaw, Wendell, Idaho.

No. 2. California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico—W. LeRoy Bell, Orange, California.

No. 3. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota—J. W. Holzberlein, Jr., Grand Valley, Colorado.

No. 4. Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma—Roy Weaver, Navasta, Texas.

No. 5. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin—Newman I. Lyle, Sheldon, Iowa.

No. 6. Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio—Oscar Schmidt, Bay City, Michigan.

No. 7. Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina—G. G. Puett, Hahira, Georgia.

No. 8. Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia—John M. Amos, Nashville, Tennessee.

No. 9. Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York—John H. Hess, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

No. 10. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island—Chas. Mraz, Middlebury, Vermont.

The ten regional representatives are to act as an active committee for these regions, particularly for the solicitation and raising of funds for the greater activity of the Federation.

There was also added to the various committees of the Federation a Bee Breeders' committee to represent the breeders and queen shippers which consisted of M. S. Fortune, Ed. Burleson, John C. Hogg, E. D. Cutts, Mark St. John and Steve Dupuis.

On the honey plant committee, R. B. Willson, who has long been active as a highly interested member, has been selected to succeed W. E. Dunham (resigned), as chairman.

Other standing committees are only slightly changed.

The enthusiasm was ceiling high at the meeting and determination for the building up of the industry and of the Federation, as well as of the Southern Conference, and all affiliates was very great.

Salt Lake City was selected as a meeting place for the Federation in 1948, probably about the same time of the year as in 1947.

We failed to note above a change made in the title of committee. The "Beekeeper's Rights Committee" has been changed on the recommendation of its chairman to "Agricultural Relations Committee" which broadens the scope and undoubtedly should increase its efficiency.

Without going into detail, some of the especially interesting and of particular interest to the 700 people at the meeting, was the discussion on sulfa drugs, the discussion on the development of better breeds of bees, trade barriers between states, pollen substitutes, the needs of overwintered and package colonies, honey prices and marketing, and bee supply possibilities, as well as a report of Mrs. Grace of the American Honey Institute which was received with great acclaim. A new book will soon be out entitled, "New Favorite Recipes," supplementing "Old Favorite Recipes" of which they have sold so many hundred thousand copies in the past few years.

Bear in mind that the American Honey Institute remains at its same headquarters, Madison, Wisconsin, with Mrs. Harriett M. Grace in charge. The new secretary of the Southern States Conference is N. C. Jensen, Macon, Mississippi and the secretary of the National Federation of Beekeepers' Societies is again Glenn O. Jones of Atlantic, Iowa. The apiary inspectors have as their secretary, Dr. Thomas, of College Station, Texas, and that the old American Honey Producers' League finally has been liquidated and such funds as remain turned over to the National Federation to augment their funds for the progress of the beekeeping industry.

It is interesting to know that at one of the single sessions of the Federation 31 members subscribed as $100 members.

It is hoped to have at least 150 of these $100 members in addition to various other contributions to make up the total of the budget. Naturally, such contributions should not interfere with our regular contribution to the American Honey Institute which will have to be maintained as in the past.

We believe, however, that these two organizations are supplemental to each other and that only with a strong industry organization can we exert influence on various phases of American agriculture and distribution.



Joseph Henry Merrill (1881-1946)

Dr. J. H. Merrill, a renowned apiculturist, died at his home in Raynham Center, Massachusetts, on November 21. He was one of the rare scientists who accomplished much under a great physical handicap. With limbs completely paralyzed, Dr. Merrill used his keen mind to stimulate and direct the work of his students in apicultural research with such success he might be considered another Huber.

Dr. Merrill will be remembered for his interpretations of bee behavior and basic analysis of the honeybee colony, including studies on brood rearing, changes in colony populations under different methods of wintering, and correlations between physical characters of bees and their storing ability. He corresponded freely with the leading apiculturists throughout the world until he was obliged to retire from active work. Between 1918 and 1941 he published approximately 50 articles covering his research. Most of these will be found in the American Bee Journal, Gleanings in Bee Culture, and the Journal of Economic Entomology.

Dr. Merrill had a personality that enabled him to largely ignore his disability and endeared him to his devoted family and friends. He was a student of literature, early American history and architecture, as well as being a naturalist. His greatest pleasure was in visiting with his many friends who stopped in daily for a few minutes or an hour or more. The breadth of his reading and analytical mind made his conversation always stimulating no matter what the subject was.

Dr. Merrill was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, November 12, 1881; received his B. S. from Dartmouth, 1905, and Ph. D. from Massachusetts State College, 1914; and held the position of Associate Professor of Entomology, Kansas State Agricultural College, 1912-25, and State Apiarist of Kansas 1918-25. In the spring of 1925 he decided it was necessary to give up active work and had made his home since that time in a beautiful old Cape Cod Cottage dominated by history but surrounded by flowers and always a few bees. He is survived by his wife Lillian, a son, Joseph Henry Jr., a daughter Frances, and two grandchildren.

C. L. Farrar.

Bronx County (N. Y.) February 9

The Bronx County Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of W. Molitor, 1348 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, 2:30 P. M., Sunday, February 9. Bring along your bee problems for discussion.

Sam Roberts, Sec'y.

Red River Valley Winter Shows Crookston, February 24-28

As usual the department of horticulture and beekeeping have a part in the Red River Valley Winter Show, Crookston, Minnesota, February 24-28, with O. C. Turnquist, superintendent. Usual prizes for amateur and professional classes, county classes, and exhibits.

Fraser Valley Officers

W. J. Field, 2543 Paterson Road, New Westminster, British Columbia, has been elected president of the Fraser Valley Division of the British Columbia Producers' Association to succeed W. C. Feedham.

Other officers are: Honorary president, Honorable Frank Putman, honorary vice-president, Dr. J. B. Munro; vice-presidents, William McMillan, Mrs. R. C. Chamberlain; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. K. L. Curry; auditor, J. F. Hodgson; directors, Mrs. G. W. Morrill, G. N. Matthews, T. Stockley, C. J. Cousins, W. Dalrymple, A. Johnston, P. E. Heater, E. J. Barrett, T. Connor, L. Fitzpatrick, W. C. Feedham, and J. H. Eickhoff.

F. H. Fullerton, Vancouver.

New Rochelle (N. Y.) February 16

The New Rochelle Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at

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Queens, each	1.35

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2:30 P. M., Sunday, February 16 at the Odd Fellow Hall, 20 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle. Discussions will be held on the inclusion of sulfathiazole in early spring feeding to prevent foulbrood and there will be instructive movies after the meeting. Visitors welcome. Refreshments will be served.

Bernadette F. Miller, Publicity.

York Cumberland Association (Maine)

At the annual meeting of the York Cumberland Beekeepers' Association in Portland these officers were elected for the present year: President, Chester A. Merrill, Portland; vice-president, Walter Gerald, Portland; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. C. Meriam Bar Mills; executive committee; Leon Nevers, Portland, and Harry B. Rhodes, of North Berwick.

Suggestions were made to change part of the present bee law to make it a stronger and better law.

Utah Association

The Utah Honey Producers' Association elected officers for the following year as follows: Ormus L. Dutson, Deseret, president; Walter Wright, Delta, vice-president; Blaine C. Taylor, Salt Lake City, secretary-treasurer. Blaine G. Taylor, state inspector, reported a smaller crop than usual for 1946 due to unfavorable weather condition, insect damage to alfalfa, disease among the bees, and damage from insecticides. The production in 1946 was 991,424 pounds, a decrease of 2,207,576 since the year 1945.

Nebraska State Convention, Lincoln February 4

The Nebraska Honey Producers' Association will hold its annual meeting Tuesday, February 4, at 207 Plant Industry Building, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska. The forenoon will be devoted to business and to discussion of air-conditioned beehives by Leslie Henry, of Norfolk; sulfa drug and bee disease, by Professor Haseman, of the University of Missouri.

In the afternoon F. L. Swanson, of the A. I. Root Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa, will discuss the supply situation; Dr. Schrag will give his inspection report; John Slatensek, Research Agronomist, will discuss new developments in sweet clover research; and Glenn Jones, secretary of the National Federation, will discuss the efforts and activities of the National Federation. Ed Wolf, of the North Platte Experiment Station will give his results in the use of pollen substitutes.

Word of Caution About Arkansas Locations

Inasmuch as considerable scouting has been done for apiary sites in Arkansas during the past twelve months; and

Inasmuch at it has been rumored that certain large apiarists are planning to move into Arkansas, the State Apiary Board deems it wise to issue the following words of caution:

First: An expansion of only six thousand colonies over present number of colonies in Arkansas is all that is recommended by the Federal Government. It is estimated that plans of local apiarists will more than take up that slack in 1947 and probably crowd the state without any outside influx.

Second: Probably 98% of all profitable bee pasture in the state has been occupied by local apiarists. These sites are registered with the State Apiary Board which is bound by law to protect them from crowding by out-of-state beekeepers who may move in too close. It has been determined by the Board that this protection shall extend to four miles from any site previously registered.

Third: The laws of Arkansas grant to the State Apiary Board arbitrary powers over all apiarists. No apiary may be moved into the state or within the state without a permit from the State Inspector of Apiaries and that at his discretion. That, while beekeepers with small holdings may receive sympathetic cooperation, syndicates, or large commercial apiarists will find the crowded condition uninviting and unprofitable.

In view of the above conditions, any beekeeper, of group of beekeepers contemplating moving into Arkansas are cautioned to make contact with the State Apiary Board, 346 State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas, before making any plans or locations.

Selma Dobbs, Sec'y
State Apiary Board.

Iowa State Meeting

A large and thoroughly enthusiastic group met at Sheldon-Munn Hotel in Ames for the meeting of the Iowa State Beekeepers' Association.

Subjects discussed particularly were pollination, sulfa drug treatment in disease control, stock im-

provement through better breeding, and the value of artificial insemination.

Dr. James I. Hambleton gave a discussion of the Federal research program, which included the antibiotic possibilities of American foulbrood.

Glenn Jones was re-elected president for another year, with John G. Jessup as vice-president and F. B. Paddock as secretary. William H. Collins, who is secretary of the Horticultural Society, was elected as the treasurer.

Affiliation was continued with both the National Federation of Beekeepers' Associations and the American Honey Institute.

Inspection in North Dakota

In 1946 a total of 10,454 colonies were inspected in twenty-six counties; 157 colonies were found to be diseased with American foulbrood and were treated or destroyed. All questionable samples were submitted to a bacteriological exemination or to a coagulate test which was recently developed by the Bee Culture Laboratory. Both methods are accurate and satisfactory.

Observations on twenty-one colonies of bees with American foulbrood, fed with sulfa-medicated sirup, according to recommendation showed that while the disease decreased in severity and was temporarily arrested it was not entirely eradicated from the colony.

Wisconsin Association

At the 68th annual convention in Fond du Lac, this year, a committee reported progress in an effort to pass a bill through the State Legislature to provide for the payment of three dollars for each normal colony of bees found diseased and burned by the inspector. The money to be taken from the bee tax fund and only beekeepers with paid taxes are eligible to receive such indemnity.

Officers for the ensuing year are: Walter Diehnelt, reelected president; Robert Knutson, Ladysmith, vice-president; H. J. Rahmlow continues as corresponding secretary and Mrs. Louise Brueggeman as recording secretary-treasurer.

A test vote was taken to find the sentiment of members about changing the inspection law and it was a practically unanimous opinion that the law stand the way it is without any changes to incorporate the use of sulfa drug. There is no law preventing the use of sulfa. However, if inspectors find disease they will continue to destroy it.

Officers of the women's auxiliary are: Mrs. Henry Schaefer, president; Mrs. Harold Knight, vice-president; Mrs. Emerson Grebel, secretary-treasurer.

Pennsylvania Beekeepers Meet at Farm Show

The Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association met January 15 and 16 at Harrisburg in connection with the Pennsylvania State Farm Show. This was the first Farm Show held since the end of the war and the thousands who attended were keenly interested in the exhibits of farm stock, produce and equipment. Among the items exhibited was a splendid exhibition of honey in all forms. While this year's honey exhibit was not as large as in former years, there were five attractive collective exhibits and as many as nine entries of twelve 1-pound jars of extracted honey in some of the classes of the show.

One interesting development of this year's show was that a 4-H Club boy won the sweep stakes for extracted honey, winning over more than fifteen exhibits of extracted honey that had won first in their individual classes.

Although it was necessary for some of the state leaders to be away in order to attend the Federation Meetings at Tampa, the bee meetings were well attended and much interest was shown in the talks, discussion and banquet. Speakers included the Honorable Miles Horst, Secretary of Agriculture; H. B. Kirk, Senior Entomologist; W. W. Clarke, Jr., Extension Apiarist; Roy A. Grout, Hamilton, Illinois; Milton H. Stricker, Maple Shade, N. J.; Merle Fisher; and A. J. Naval. Mr. John H. Hess, Mr. William G. Singer, and Rev. H. M. Snavely were reelected president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Want To Live Long?

Willard J. Pysher, of Pennsylvania, sends a clipping apparently from a Sunday paper on diet embodying the opinions of Dr. A. C. Ivy, Professor of Physiology at Northwestern University. Dr. Ivy says, "We hear of older persons who live alone who become ill because they fail to eat. With oncoming years as a result of changes which occur, the empty stomach becomes less active and the person does not experience the sensation of hunger and so he fails to eat sufficient food, lowering his health." He says

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1-24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25

Pure Three-Banded Italians. Full weight packages of young bees. Select young laying queens. Health certificate and live delivery guaranteed.

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POLLEN SUBSTITUTES

	1-Lb.	5-Lb.	10-Lb.	25-Lb.
Brewer's yeast and soy flour expeller mixed 1 to 6		$ .75	$1.50	$3.00
Brewer's yeast	.40	1.50	2.75	5.50
Soy flour			1.40	2.50
Dry skim milk	.40	1.50	2.75	5.75

Write for prices in larger quantities. Include postage if you wish it by parcel post.

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	2-Lb.		3-Lb.
1 to 24 at	$4.50	1 to 24 at	$5.85
25 to 49 at	4.25	25 to 49 at	5.50
50 or more at	4.00	50 or more at	5.20

10% reserves shipping date.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

We have this day, the 15th of January, 1947, purchased the bee business of A. E. Shaw (deceased). We will be glad to fill all orders already booked. Any other orders send to

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too that heredity plays a big part in determining the life span and environment plays a big part in it. The vast majority of people who live ninety years or longer are of placid temperament, not given to worry.

Food habits are rated as high in longevity, and in the item many reports are given of use of honey by people who live a long life. Whether or not honey is any more potent than any other factor in the diet is not determined although Russian scientists seem to show that a natural diet including honey is closely associated with people who live to a great age.

What's Ahead in '47

(Continued from page 61)

such means as price committees, the American Honey Institute, and the National Federation. Otherwise we can see only a return to the disorganized markets of 5 to 10 years ago, when it simply meant "living on hibernating fat" or only the fittest surviving.

But, whither honey prices? No one can know. But we want to add this thought. In the period following World War I, the demand for bulk honey was largely on the part of the industrial consumer. In the period following World War II, the large demand for honey has been on the part of the household consumer. A sugar shortage caused both demands but why the switch from the industrial consumer to the household consumer? It is true that up to recently the industrial consumer was limited in the amount of honey he could use by the use limitation order. This was beneficial to the industry by permitting honey to become available to the housewife. But the large demand on her part we think is due to the great amount of publicity which honey has received from the many home economists all over the country. And much, if not nearly all, of this publicity stemmed from the American Honey Institute.

Thus, the housewife has learned to use honey, and she is not going to forget that honey is a delicious addition to her cooking and baking. High prices now asked for honey by the grocer may cause her to reduce the amount of honey she uses. But she is going to continue to use it in cooking and baking. And, because of this we believe that the price of honey will not return to the low figures of 1937 to 1941. At least, we hope it does not.

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1-24	$1.30	$5.75	$4.40
25-99	1.20	5.45	4.15
100 up	1.10	5.15	4.00

Queenless packages deduct price of queen. We want to be of service to you.

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The Village Beekeeper
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HONEY WANTED

Ship your honey to us, we pay the highest prices possible. Light or dark. One tin or a car load. WRITE us NOW.

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Untested ..... $1.25 each
Tested ..... 2.00 each
After June 30th, $1.00 each.
Terms—Cash with order.

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ITALIAN QUEENS AND PACKAGE BEES

2-lb. with queen $3.75
3-lb. with queen 4.75

We guarantee full weight on all packages and prompt shipment.

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Gooch's Italian Queens That Produce

Bright Yellow and Three-Banded Italians, both are gentle and prolific. We do not breed from any queen that does not produce as much as 300 lbs. surplus honey.

	Queens	2-Lb. Bees and Queen	3-Lb. Bees and Queen
1 to 25	$1.40	$4.50	$5.60
26 to 50	1.30	4.25	5.35

We furnish health certificate, get your order in early to assure you of choice shipping date.

JESSE E. GOOCH SONS : Rt. 3 : Pine Bluff, Ark.

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FULL WEIGHT DELIVERY—BOOKING NOW—10% WITH ORDER.
BALANCE 10 DAYS BEFORE SHIPPING BEES.

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Queens	$1.25
2-lb. with queen	4.00
3-lb. with queen	5.00
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We are now booking orders for Spring 1947 delivery. Only 20% with order, balance 10 days before shipping time. We guarantee live arrival. Health certificate accompanies each shipment. Prices as follows:

2-lb. package with queen 1-49,	$4.25	50-up, $4.00
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Queens $1.25 each

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Anderson's Quality Queens and Package Bees

	Queens	2-Lb. Bees	3-Lb. Bees	4-Lb. Bees	5-Lb. Bees
1 to 24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85	$7.20	$8.55
25 to 99	1.30	4.25	5.55	6.85	8.15
100 up	1.20	4.00	5.25	6.20	7.75

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Queens, any number	1.35			

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3-lb with queen	5.25	5.00
Queens	1.25	1.15

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SUNKIST BEE COMPANY, CONVENT, LA. — **TELEPHONE 101-W**

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

BOOK YOUR ORDERS EARLY AND BE SURE THAT YOU ARE GOING TO GET YOUR BEES AND QUEENS ON TIME. DON'T WAIT. ORDER EARLY.

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.
1-24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85	$7.20
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55	6.85
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25	6.50

Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

LUCEDALE APIARIES : LUCEDALE, MISS.

ITALIANS

Yes, we have some open shipping dates. All queens are reared in colonies made exceptionally strong with plenty of honey. We use large mating boxes with lots of honey and bees. This insures fully developed, large, vigorous, queens which are proving famous to keep from cross-breeding. We are importing queens from Hungary, which are hardened to all types of weather conditions, from severe winters to merely tropical summers. "The highest peak of production must be reached at the lowest possible cost." Our prices are very reasonable, considering stock and service given. A 25% deposit is required with all orders.

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1-24	$1.40	$4.40	$5.85	$7.20	$8.55
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55	6.85	8.15
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25	6.50	7.75

Apiaries accredited and certified by the Alabama State Department of Agriculture.

O. K. Anderson & Son Apiaries

Coffee Springs, Alabama

Italian Package Bees and Queens For 1947

Hardy — Prolific — Gentle

2-lb. pkg. with queen	$4.00
3-lb. pkg. with queen	5.00
4-lb. pkg. with queen	6.00
5-lb. pkg. with queen	7.00

Health certificate, live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

B. J. BORDELON APIARIES, Moreauville, La.

400 NUCLEI 800

Two and three-frame. Delivery after April 15th. You bring your equipment, we place nuclei in your hives here—you take them home with you. Operate 2000 colonies.

Write for particulars.

JACKSON APIARIES
CAMERON, TEXAS

WE STILL HAVE

some choice shipping dates open for those good packages of Italian Bees and Queens. Write for prices and open dates.

RAPIDES APIARIES
WINNFIELD, LOUISIANA

Package Bees For 1947

•

1—Prompt, fast delivery.

2—Uniform top quality.

3—Fair prices.

•

EUGENE WALKER
GRIDLEY, CALIFORNIA

Dovetailing Tool

•

COMPLETE WITH CUTTER AND INDEX.

•

A time and labor saving device for making your own hive bodies and supers and replacing the broken side and ends of your old supers. Does a perfect job of dovetailing. Cheap to operate and reasonably priced. Details on request.

CARL E. JOHNSON
1557 Gregory Ave.
LINCOLN PARK, 25, MICH.

FOR SALE — QUEENS

Make this a profitable year, use ZEIGLER'S 3-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS, pure mating and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, opening dates begin April 1st.

S. C. ZEIGLER
FORT DEPOSIT, ALABAMA

3-Banded Italian Bees & Queens
FOR 1947

We are now booking orders for 1947, so we advise you to book your order early. Please write for prices.

J. P. CORONA
BOX 124 KENNER, LA.

Elk Mountain Pollen Supplement

is the early spring answer to a field bee's prayer. **Scientifically blended.** ready to feed. **The bees love it.** Send $1.00 for a postpaid trial bag with feeding instructions and price lists.

ELK MOUNTAIN PRODUCTS
P. O. Box 233, Carbondale, Penn.

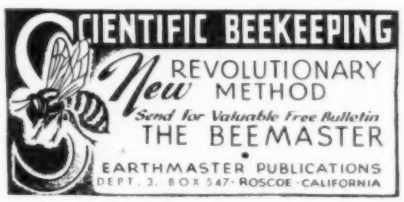
ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Now booking orders for April and May shipments of package bees.

Lots of	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	
1-24	$4.50	$5.85	With young
25-99	4.25	5.55	laying queens
100-up	4.00	5.25	Express collect

Live and safe delivery guaranteed.

BOND & SON APIARIES
P. O. BOX 111, UNION, MISSISSIPPI



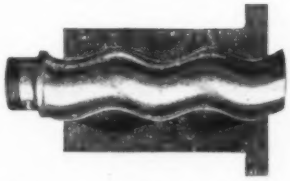
DUAX APIARIES
Package Bees & Queens

2-LB. PACKAGE WITH QUEEN $4.25
3-LB. PACKAGE WITH QUEEN 5.25
QUEENS, EACH 1.35

10% of price books your order.

DUAX APIARIES
GROVELAND, FLORIDA

MOYNO PUMP
For HONEY



Pumps with positive displacement and low internal turbulance. Lower maintenance and LONGER life.

For information, write

Swisher Market
LEWIS-DADANT DEALER
P. O. BOX 806, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

OUR 1947 SPRING PRICES

IN VIEW OF INCREASED OPERATING COSTS, WE HAVE REVISED OUR PRICE SCHEDULE AS FOLLOWS:

Quantity	Queens	2-Lb. Pkgs.	3-Lb. Pkgs.
1-24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25

BESSONET BEE COMPANY : Donaldsonville, La.

SOYBEAN FLOUR—Expeller Process

100 pound bag, f. o. b. mill, Decatur	$7.15
500 pounds or more, f. o. b. mill, Decatur—per hundred	6.65
2000 pounds or more f. o. b. mill, Decatur—per hundred	6.35
Carload, f. o. b. mill, Decatur—per hundred	6.00

Cash with order—Instructions for mixing with all orders

Shellabarger Soybean Mills : Decatur 30, Ill.

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

On the Same Old Basis — QUALITY, SERVICE, SATISFACTION

2-lb. bees with queen	$3.85
3-lb. bees with queen	4.85
4-lb. bees with queen	5.85

E. J. BORDELON APIARIES : Box 33, Moreauville, La.

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" ITALIANS

PRICES FOR SMALL ORDERS

3-lb. package with queen	$5.50
2-lb. package with queen	4.75

Prices for large orders cheaper, depending on size of order and time of shipment, write

St. Romain's "Honey Girl" Apiaries : Moreauville, La.

Puett's Packages

Space for early shipments is now almost entirely booked. Rush orders in for earlier than May shipment. Demand is enormous. Don't be left out by waiting too late.

Send $1.00 *per package deposit to hold shipping date.*

PACKAGE BEES WITH QUEENS

Quantity	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.
1 to 9	$4.50	$5.65	$6.80
12 to 48	4.25	5.40	6.55
51 to 99	4.15	5.30	6.45
Above	4.00	5.15	6.30

For loose-queen type add $1.00 per package. For queenless packages deduct $1.25

PUETT COMPANY
HAHIRA, GEORGIA

Crop and Market Report



MG and Helen (Mrs. M.G.) on a southern trip.

For our February Crop and Market page, we asked reporters to answer the following questions:

1. How much honey left on hand?
2. Are other sweets increasing on the market?
3. Has the warm fall and early winter caused too heavy stores consumption?
4. Will winter feeding be necessary?

Honey On Hand

With the exception of two beekeepers, nobody reported more than 5% of their crop on hand and the large majority were sold out completely. A report, however, filters in that there is some in the hands of one or two of the cooperators and some of the packers, and that the consumer is beginning to show resistance on the retail grocers' shelves at some of the very high prices that are being asked. It is apparent the consumer is not satisfied with some of the high range of prices and will be getting more careful in his food purchases, especially as the production of heavy goods allows him to make purchases in that line. It is probable, however, that all of the present crop of honey will move without very much drop in price, owing to the short supply.

Scarcity of Sweets

Sweets are becoming just a little bit more plentiful. There is more sirup on the market, and probably a tendency to be able to get sugar a little more readily than a few months ago, and probably more preserves and other sirups. However, the difference in price has not been appreciable and the increase in quantity has not been any deterrent to the demand for honey. Excessive prices have if anything tended to retard the sale of such honey as is now on the grocers' shelves.

Stores Consumed

In most sections of the country, the warm fall and warm early winter have had a tendency to induce bees to consume more stores than usual. However, in some sections, the warm fall has been the means of adding to the surplus of honey available for winter, and the warm early winter, especially in Florida and lower Georgia, has probably meant the quickening of the first spring flows. Pennyroyal is in bloom in Florida as this is being written (January 21) and no frost as yet.

In some states like Michigan where the crop was a failure, there have been thousands of bees killed rather than allow them to starve during winter. In most cases, however, our reporters state that they have tried to provide the bees with sufficient to carry them through the winter even though there might have been an extra heavy consumption during the fall. In some cases, the report is that probably the late fall and early winter did nothing to add to the food consumption, since very little brood was raised at that time even though the bees were active.

Feeding In Winter

Although the writer's question was asked without any idea that there would be much feeding in winter, a number of reporters stated that they had already examined their bees and found that they were short and had to feed from 5 to 10 per cent of them with sugar candy. Most reporters were either satisfied the bees had ample food or that they would "take a chance" on waiting until early spring for an examination. Most also agreed, however, that there were possibilities that the food would run out before the spring flows started, and most likely a considerable amount of feeding would have to be done ahead of the arrival of the early spring flows. The opposite was apparently the case in the Appalachian eastern slope and in the southern states where the conditions seem excellent, providing the winter does not arrive late and spoil plans. Florida, with no frosts as far north as Tampa, where the national meeting was held, is now wondering whether the warm weather is going to hold, or whether perhaps the "rigors of winter" may descend when everything is in bud and thus cause the most damage.

California has had unusual rains during the fall and early winter period covering both the coast and the high lands of the interior with the result that prospects seem unusual if present conditions are carried through with no abnormal weather change. Lately, the weather has been extremely cold on the coast and undoubtedly has been hard on the bees. Reports are circulated of temperatures as low as 25 degrees in the orange sections with smudge pots burning to ward off frost.

All in all, we consider the situation considerably less favorable from the standpoint of the condition of bees and the amount of honey on hand than a year ago at this time. Probably the condition of honey plants is better, particularly in the South and on the Pacific coast. Rains have fallen all over the South except in Florida, which is unusually dry. As for the balance of the country, likely plant conditions are up to a year ago, but far below normal, or what we of sweet clover years consider normal. Likely we will never return to those optimum times.

HONEY WANTED Cars and less than cars Top Prices
C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Back to Legumes

According to the agricultural reports in many papers and magazines there is a sharp gain noticed in the use of legumes. One item in the Atlanta Constitution reports doubling the acreage of clovers this year. More crimson clover than in previous years, more alfalfa.

In Florida, V. G. Williamson emphasizes the use of summer and winter legumes: crotalaria, alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, yellow and white sweet clover, white Dutch, with the advice that bees be left in the pasture for pollination purpose.

Farmers who have long mined out soil fertility with cash crops will be forced back to the legume program and rotation, and then bees will again prosper, probably more than before because farmers now are fully aware of what the bee means to farm crops and food production.

FIRST QUALITY

Italian Package Bees and Queens

WRITE FOR PRICES—PLEASE STATE NUMBER OF PACKAGES REQUIRED.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON 100 OR MORE PKGS.

JOHN S. SHACKELFORD

LIVE OAK, CALIF.

THE RICH HONEY FARMS

JEANERETTE, LA.

Due to the continued rise in the cost of production we have found that the following prices are the lowest at which a shipper can sell and still realize a fair margin of profit.

PRICES FROM APRIL 1ST TO JUNE 1ST.

	Queens	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.
1-24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85	$7.20
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55	6.85
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25	6.50

PRICES AFTER JUNE 1ST.

	Queens	2-Lbs.	3-Lbs.	4-Lbs.
1-24	$1.10	$4.20	$5.55	$6.90
25-99	1.00	3.95	5.25	6.55
100-up	.90	3.70	4.95	6.20

For queenless packages deduct price of queen. Packages F. O. B. Jeanerette. Queens prepaid.

Italian Queens

•

Book Your Order Now!

•

DELIVERIES START FIRST WEEK IN APRIL

LIVE DELIVERY AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

•

Prices

1- 50	$1.35
51-100	1.25
Over 100	1.15

10% books order—Balance 10 days before shipment

•

Red River Valley Apiaries

Chicota, Texas

Telegraph address: Paris, Texas

Telephone: Paris, Texas 2748 W-3

Northern California Package Bees and Queens



GEORGE E. SMITH

RT. 2, YUBA CITY, CALIF.

Member of the California Bee Breeders Ass'n

Quality Italian Package Bees and Queens

For 1947

Quantity	1-2	3-29	30-98	99 & over
2-lb. pkg. and queen	$4.50	$4.30	$4.15	$4.00
3-lb. pkg. and queen	5.50	5.30	5.15	5.00
Queens only	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.25

For queenless packages, deduct price of queen.
Packages F. O. B. Queens postpaid.

Deposit: $1.00 per package at booking, remainder due prior to shipping.

GIRARDEAU APIARIES : TIFTON, GA.

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Manager

1947—PRICES— 1947

HIGHEST QUALITY PACKAGE BEES

SELECT THREE-BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS of our own production

Quantity	1 to 11	12 to 99	100 or more
2-lb. package with queen	$4.35	$4.20	$4.00
3-lb. package with queen	5.35	5.20	5.00

All packages shipped, Express Collect.

$1.00 per package will book your order.

QUEENS, less than a dozen, $1.50 each. 12 to 99, $1.35 each. 100 or more, $1.25 each. Parcel Post, Prepaid.

Full weight packages. Young laying queens.
Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN C. HOGG, Apiarist, Tifton, Ga.

Classified Advertisements

BEES AND QUEENS

JOE'S ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS for May and June delivery. Booked up for April. 2-lbs. with queen $4.00; 3-lbs. with queen $4.90; queenless packages deduct $1.00. Comb packages add $1.10 for each frame of brood and honey. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Roy Apiaries, Hessmer, La.

PACKAGE BEES—Three pounds of bees with queen, $5.75. Caucasian or Italian queens $1.40. John M. Brose, P. O. Box 36, Felton, California.

NO RAISE IN PRICES—3-lb. pkg. with queen $5.00. Delivery during April. J. E. Wing & Sons, Knights Landing, California.

FOR SALE—Gentle certified Italian bees Three pound package with queen $4.50, less queen $3.50, net f.o.b. after May 15th. Fancy tupelo gallberry chunk comb honey, six fifty-pound square glass jars to case, ready June 1st. A. V. Dowling, Valdosta, Georgia.

CAN ACCEPT few more orders for package bees and queens, especially after April 25th. M. E. Baker, Rt. 1, Box 202, Gridley, Calif.

GREEN'S PROFIT-PRODUCING QUEENS will please you as they have pleased hundreds of others. Famous the country over. Where could you do better? The best Italians. Price $1.25 each. D. P. Green, Rt. 2, Deland, Florida.

THREE-BANDED ITALIAN Queens and Bees for 1947. 2-lb. packages with queen, 1-24 at $4.50; 25-100 at $4.25. Extra bees at $1.35 and $1.30 per lb. Extra queens, 1-24 at $1.40; 25-99 at $1.30; 100-up at $1.20. Cottage Hill Apiaries, Rt. No. 2, Mobile, Alabama.

BOOKING ORDERS for May delivery—Carniolan and Caucasian package bees. 2-lb. pkg. $5.00; 3-lb. pkg. $6.00. Untested queens $1.40 each. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Ala.

FOR SALE—2,000 4-frame nuclei. Available to truckers only. Price $7.00 each. Write for particulars. Eugene Walker, Gridley, California.

THANKS for 1946's business. Booking 1947 queens at 1946 prices. Lange Apiaries, Llano, Texas.

BREWER'S LINE-BRED CAUCASIAN QUEENS—Book your order for April delivery now. Write for prices and terms. No package bees. Brewer Brothers Apiaries, 3217-J Hawthorne Road, Tampa 6, Florida.

PACKAGE BEES, QUEENS, Italians. Circular free. Crenshaw County Apiaries, Rutledge, Alabama.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—Light extracted honey in 60's clover preferred. J. Jones, 115 West 82 Street, New York 24, N. Y.

WANTED—Clover extracted and comb honey. Any quantity. C. Jankowski, Prairie View, Illinois.

HONEY AND BEESWAX. HIGHEST PRICES PAID. MAIL SAMPLES, ADVISE QUANTITY. BRYANT AND SAWYER, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the fifteenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rates of advertising in this classified department are ten cents per word, including name and address. Minimum ad, ten words.

As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other reference with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on combs must guarantee them free from disease or state exact condition, or furnish certificate of inspection from authorized inspectors. Conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for all grades extracted honey. Prairie View Honey Co., 12303—12th St., Detroit 6, Mich.

HONEY WANTED—Top prices paid. Write immediately. J. Wolosevich, 6315 So. Damen Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Extracted clover honey in 60's. B. I. Evans, Windom, Minnesota.

CLOVER HONEY WANTED in 60's. Large or small lots. Send sample and state quantity. Ellsworth A. Meineke, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—All grades, carloads or less. Also beeswax. Pay top prices. H. & S. Honey & Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich St., New York 7, N. Y.

WE PAY CEILING PRICES for wax, and remit the day the wax is received. Your wax made into medium brood foundation at 14c per lb. The Hawley Honey Co., Iola, Kansas.

HONEY WANTED—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

WANTED—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 60's. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

HONEY WANTED—Small or large lots. Send sample and amount. Rocke Apiaries, Eureka, Illinois.

SUPPLIES

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES. May we quote you. Simeon B. Beiler, Intercourse, Penn.

FOR SALE—USED BEE SUPPLIES—ALL MODIFIED DADANT—FACTORY MADE—GOOD CONDITION. 500 hive bodies at 65c each, 4,000 deep frames (boiled) at 3c each. 2,000 supers at 45c each, 10,000 shallow frames (boiled) at 2c each, 100 metal telescope covers at 65c each, 100 inner covers at 15c each. Will trade for package bees. Special prices in truck lots. Melford Olson Apiaries, Red Lake Falls, Minnesota.

HIVE BODIES, covers and bottom boards, bee shipping cages and nuclei hives. All supplies new and knocked down. Price list furnished on request. A & B Supply Company, Coffee Springs, Alabama.

YOUR WAX WORKED into high quality medium brood foundation, 22 cents per pound; 100 pounds, $18.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

SIMPLEX TRAP clips queens without handling. $1.75 postpaid. INSTANT FRAME SPACERS—seven, eight, nine, fast-accurate. $1.50 postpaid. Free circulars, George Leys, 48 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle 2, New York.

BUY YOUR SPRING POLLEN SUBSTITUTE REQUIREMENTS NOW. We have hard to get Dried Brewers' Yeast at 35c per lb., 100-lb. bags, $29.50. Soybean Flour, 15c per lb., 100-lb. bags, $9.95. F. O. B. Minneapolis. Free instructions for using included with your order. HONEY SALES COMPANY, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis 11, Minnesota.

ATTENTION BEEKEEPERS IN MINNESOTA, Wisconsin, Iowa, N. D. and S. D. Buy Lewis-Dadant Bee Supplies and Honey Containers in Minneapolis and save. Send for price lists. TOP PRICES PAID FOR HONEY AND BEESWAX IN CASH OR TRADE. HONEY SALES COMPANY, 1806-08 No. Washington Ave., Minneapolis 11, Minnesota

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R. & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Illinois.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries. Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—On account of poor health must sell my bees. I have 35 stands. Am asking $6.00 per stand. Write first. Willard Hamman, Etna Green, Indiana.

500 10-frame standard Langstroth bodies, nearly new. Good combs on full sheets Dadant's wired foundation. No AFB. $4.00 each. John L. Randall, Bridgeport, Nebr.

FOR SALE—75 colonies of bees, Central Missouri, reasonable. Certificate of health furnished. Box XX, American Bee Journal.

FOR SALE—Michigan honey producing establishment U. S. 16 between Detroit and Lansing, 9 acres. 8 room modern home, large honey house, poultry house, 4 room income cottage. Acre orchard. 200 colonies bees. Cottage and bees optional. Write for particulars, Don Barrett, Howell, Michigan.

150 colonies of bees. Factory made 10-frame. Wintered 2 full stories. 2 full depth supers for each colony. Certificate furnished. $25.00 or best offer by April first. John Tideswell, 2711 North 63rd St., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—400 hives of bees, 10-frame. Sell all or part. Requeened in '46. Guaranteed no disease. Health necessitates selling. Write Walter Weldon, Moorhead, Iowa.

TEN two-story Buckeye hives with bees, trays and rims. In good condition. No disease. Rev. Arthur Hanke, Rollingstone, Minn.

FOR SALE—One Root power uncapping machine complete with motor and steam boiler. Elwood Lyle Hollopeter, Rockton, Pa.

ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING STATE must sell in February, 60 two-story colonies of bees, all young queens. All wrapped, ample honey for winter and spring. Equipment standard and well painted. No A.F.B. Certificate of inspection furnished. February price $25.00 each. Owner Rt. No. 2, 7710 Richardson Rd., Walled Lake, Michigan.

ONE THOUSAND COLONIES in ten frame hives, in Wyoming. Queen excluder and three shallow supers with each hive. Address WYOMING, care of American Bee Journal.

FOR SALE—500 10-frame comb supers, 4x5 fence separator type, clean well painted. Also 15M No. 1 sections. Both $500. Available to trucker. H. J. Warr, 1838 Main, Riverside, California.

FOR SALE—32 hives 1½-story, 40 shallow supers, 150 extra shallow frames, 20 lb. or more foundation. $700 takes all. Bee disease unknown here. W. Hayne Roberson, Pikeville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—97 empty eight-frame hive bodies standard Langstroth dimension, good condition, new paint, free f.o.b. Bridgeport, $1.00 each. John L. Randall, Bridgeport, Nebr.

FOR SALE—20 stands bees in new 2-story, 10-frame hives and equipment. Wired and stapled frames and crimp-wired foundation. Gerald Collingwood, North English, Iowa.

HONEY LABELS—Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity and distinction. Please send for free samples and prices. C. W. Aeppler Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

HONEY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fall honey in 60s' 32c lb. Roy Baxley, Christopher, Illinois.

WANTED

WANTED—Good Brand Senior capping melter. E. E. Salge, Weslaco, Texas.

WANTED—8-frame extractor, good condition. Delmar Smith, 1612 W. Main, Medford, Oregon.

WANTED—Two-frame Root reversible extractor with 12 in. pockets. Walter Marklin, Martinsburg, W. Va.

WANTED—10-frame hives and extracting supers. New or used, in good condition. Orie Borgen, Lanesboro, Minn.

WANTED—200 two can wood shipping cases, good condition. Hubert Martin, Corinth, Kentucky.

WANTED—To buy electric extractor, any size 20 to 45 frame. State size, condition and price in first letter. Lester Strickland, Fargo, Georgia.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—G. I. who wants training in modern apiaries, year-round work, house furnished. Charles Baugham, Lancaster, Ohio.

WANTED—Helper for my Minnesota apiaries. State age, experience, and wages expected. E. E. Salge, Weslaco, Texas.

WANTED—Capable beeman. Year around work. Give qualifications fully. Write Box 762, Lynchburg, Va.

WANTED—Two experienced young men to work in our apiaries. Year around work to right man. Soder Apiaries, Stratford, Iowa.

I have an opportunity and future for a capable young beekeeper. M. P. Traphagen, Hunter, N. Y.

APIARY INSPECTORS—Seasonal work from April to October, $6.96 a day plus expenses. Automobile required. Inquire Michigan Civil Service Commission, 310 North Grand Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

WANTED—Experienced beeman or veteran to work in large apiary. Chance for advancement. C. H. Schader, Sunnyside, Wash.

NEED ADDITIONAL HELP in Florida and the North, and can use service men under training bill. Paul D. Thompson, Winter Haven Florida.

WANTED—Single man between twenty and thirty-five years of age. Well experienced with bees and producing honey. Very high wages, including board and room. Rex Schlemmer, Edgar, Montana.

HELP WANTED—Experienced man for all year round work. Must know the bee business. Give age, experience, salary expected, and references. If married, will furnish house Homer Godwin, Emison, Indiana.

WANTED—Two men, with or without experience, to work in our apiaries. Opportunity for advancement. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

WANTED—Experienced and inexperienced help for package and queen business. Opportunity for permanent position. Full particulars in first letter, please. Box 99, Care of American Bee Journal.

WANTED—Experienced queen and package beemen for our apiaries. Only honest, reliable men considered, no boozers. Give full information age, experience and salary expected in first letter. Good opportunity for right parties. YORK BEE COMPANY, JESUP, GEORGIA.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for first-class beeman in a modern California apiary. Able to assist in managing 1500 colony outfit in honey and package bee production. House furnished. State qualifications and wages expected. Also need two experienced or inexperienced helpers. Write Box AC. care American Bee Journal.

SEEDS AND TREES

RAISE your own trees and shrubs from seed for shade and windbreak. Write for prices and information. Woodlot Seed Co., Norway, Michigan.

FOUR McDonald rhubarb $1.00, two Canada red rhubarb $1.00, 25 world's largest flowering pansies $1.00, postpaid. Home Nursery, Cuba, Kansas.

For SALE—Hubam clover seed, $10 per bu. Smaller quantities 25c per lb. Wilmer Hudnut, Victor, Iowa.

ONE PACKET each of fifteen good honey plants for $2.00, postpaid. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

TRY the new Pellett Clover. Good honey plant. Spreads by underground root system. Root divisions 25 for $2.00; 100, $5.00; 250, $10.00; 500, $18.00. Postpaid. Order now, immediate or spring delivery. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BASSWOOD TREES, foot to ten foot tall. Write for circular on nectar and pollen producing shrubs, trees and perennials. Plant for permanent nectar and pollen during the lull of early spring and fall, when your bees need it the most. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minn.

ANISE-HYSSOP SEED. Packet 25c; ⅛ ounce $1.10. James Beecken, Elgin, Illinois, Rt. 1, Bx. 275.

ANISE-HYSSOP seed—packet 25c; ⅛ ounce $1.10. (1 lb., $32.00, should plant one acre). Write for our circular on nectar and pollen producing shrubs, trees and perennials. Nicollet County Nursery, St. Peter, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription $1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

THE BEE WORLD—The leading bee journal in Great Britain and the only international bee review in existence. Specializes in the world's news in both science and practice of apiculture. Specimen copy, post free, 12 cents, stamps. Membership of the Club, including subscription to the paper 10/6. The Appis Club, The Way's End, Foxton, England.

NO MORE back copies wanted. We have been flooded with back copies as requested in last issue. Please send no more. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

INDIAN BEE JOURNAL—The only Bee Journal of India. Sample copy against 25 cents (or 1s 6d.) postage stamps. Yearly 7s. 6d. ($1.50) international M. O. Apply—Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Ramgarh, Dist. Nainital, U. P., India.

500 gummed labels printed with your address, or up to 20 words, only 30c. 1000, 55c, postpaid. 3 line rubber stamp 65c. Brooks B120-B. J., Arkansaw, Wisconsin.

Indian River oranges, pineapple variety $3.00; Temples $3.50 per bu. Dewey Apiaries, Merritt Island, Fla.

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Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.
C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

BLUE RIBBON
Package Bees & Italian Queens
FOSTER APIARIES
COLUSA, CALIFORNIA
Successor to Thos. C. Burleson

Promptness is Our Aim
For a bigger crop get our three Banded Italians. 96% baby bees, 4% teachers.
We have added 500 colonies to our outfit and two more men, which will enable us to better serve you through 1947.
2-lb. package and queen $4.00
3-lb. package and queen 5.00
No extra queen.
Combless bees, 1 lb. $1.30
Get the best while it lasts.
27 years in bees.
ANDRE DUPUIS, Prop.
DUPUIS APIARIES
BREAUX BRIDGE, LOUISIANA

Books About Bees

A LIVING FROM BEES by Frank C. Pellett. His new 1946 book for all beekeepers. Combining results of many years' experience with latest developments. 335 pages. Cloth **$2.50.**

BEEKEEPING FOR PROFIT AND PLEASURE by Addison Webb. A delightful descriptive view of the bee and her work. Large size. Cloth. 110 pages **$2.00.**

PRACTICAL QUEEN REARING by Frank C. Pellett. Revised 1946. All queen rearing practice instructing the novice and the beginner as well as the commercial producer. Cloth. 100 pages **$1.00.**

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
Hamilton, Illinois

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Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.
C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Root Service
from Chicago

In Nineteen-Forty-Seven Confident Beekeeping

The whirlwind of uncertainty, shortages, and disturbed conditions will pass. Will beekeeping emerge sturdily and in the calm sunshine of confidence do its part well in this reconstruction era?

Our country wants increased production of honey and beeswax and services of bees in pollination. Beekeepers aided by the best in knowledge, methods, bees, and equipment can accomplish these increases. We will help with the best in books and literature and needed supplies as much as possible. You may help yourselves by ordering the things you will need early this year.

Will you let us plan now to take care of your need of supplies.

WE WANT HONEY AND BEESWAX IN TRADE FOR SUPPLIES

A. I. Root Co. *of* Chicago
224 West Huron Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Service
On Package Bees

Our schedule calls for shipment being made on time, of full weight packages headed with young queens. We will not book more orders for any one day than can be reasonably handled. This means much to you.

Prices

2-lb. with queen	each	$4.30
3-lb. with queen	each	5.50
Larger packages, add	per lb.	1.20
Queenless packages	Deduct	1.40

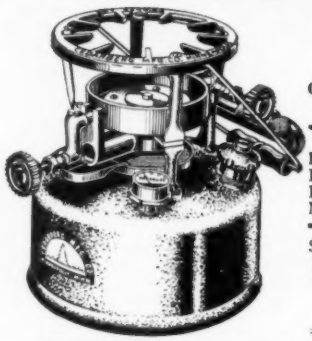
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Orders acknowledged promptly. Mention alternate shipping date if possible.

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GIVES HEAT GALORE

CONVERTS KEROSENE INTO GAS

SPECIFICATIONS
Height, over all ..... 11"
Floor space ..... 10¾"
Fuel capacity ..... 1 gal.
Net weight ..... 12½ lbs.

Shipping Weight 17 Lbs.
Still Only $18.40
F. O. B. Minneapolis

HERE'S WHAT YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR
The No. 10 Electric Uncapping Knife

The best knife on the market. Uses either A.C. or D.C. 110 volt current. Blade, 10 in. long, 2⅛ in. wide, ⅛ in. thick. High carbon knife steel, high and low heat, faster than most steam knives. Order two, have a spare. Satisfaction guaranteed. $13.50 postpaid.

In Stock For Immediate Delivery--Order Now

HONEY SALES COMPANY,
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Exclusive N. W. Distributors.
Dear Sirs:
Send me ..... No. 10 Electric Uncapping Knives.
Send me ..... No. 50 Cedarberg Utility Furnaces for which I enclose $ ..... in check or money order.
Name .....
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Who can offer you DR stock raised with the following methods employed?

1. Improved stock through yearly scientific selection for resistance to AFB.
2. Superior methods employed in rearing and mating queens.
3. Stock constantly checked under official supervision for Performance.

If such stock means anything to you for honey production place your order IMMEDIATELY as desirable shipping dates may not be available.

		Queens	Packages with DR queen 2-lbs.	3-lbs.
1 to 9	(each)	$1.65	$5.20	$6.20
10 to 49	(each)	1.50	5.00	6.00
50 to 99	(each)	1.40	4.75	5.85
100 and up	(each)	1.35	4.65	5.75

Send in your order immediately with 10% down payment attached.

Iowa Beekeepers Association
STATE HOUSE DES MOINES, IOWA



An adequate supply of
Dadants Crimp-wired Foundation
will assure you fine combs.

Manufactured by
DADANT & SONS
Hamilton, Illinois

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Babcock's Production Bred Italian Bees & Queens

Sold out for April. Accepting orders for May delivery only

We are able to offer several thousand four frame nuclei, packed and shipped two to a ten frame hive body. These are actually complete colonies of bees, with a young queen already introduced and laying, two full combs of brood, two full combs of honey and pollen, and a minimum of two pounds of young worker bees in each nuclei.

100% Standard 10 frame equipment, nailed and painted, and ready to use.

This type nuclei is well worth the extra cost and will build up quicker and store far more honey than any other type package we have ever seen.

Price, any number, packed two to a ten frame hive body, screened top and bottom . Two 4-Frame Nuclei for $17.00

One third down holds your order and choice of shipping dates. Balance due 10 days before shipment. We are prepared to furnish truck loads if called for. Certificate of inspection and live delivery guaranteed.

BABCOCK HONEY COMPANY

803 SUMTER STREET : COLUMBIA, S. C.

TELEGRAPH: WESTERN UNION TELEPHONE: 41621

The year of 1947 is here. We all want to make the best success possible for this season and years to come. Mr. Beekeeper, large or small, let us help make your 1947 season one of the most successful ones in history with our highest prime quality three-banded improved strain of package bees and queens.

Time and bees wait for no man, it is time to place your orders for your 1947 requirements. In doing this we know you must have your bees and queens on time, you must have "HIGHEST PRIME QUALITY" for your money. This we have to offer you, backed by over 25 years careful selecting, breeding and shipping to all points in U. S. A. and Canada with 100% perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every one, in every respect.

You get each season's improvements when buying from us, what we mean, each season we select the best for honey producing qualities, disease resistance qualities from many hundreds of best by test colonies. Our breeding and mating stock is carefully picked and tested out for the coming season for your benefit, sparing neither labor nor money in producing the best with patience and long experience which we feel are surpassed by none. Mating is very important in breeding the best strain of bees, we carefully select our drone colonies for mating in quality same as breeders.

Book your orders now to reserve your specified shipping date. No customer will be disappointed when booking their orders with us. Your bees are guaranteed on time, our prices for 1947 are as follows—one-fourth down payment with order, balance due 10-days before your specified shipping date.

	Queens	2-Lb.	3-Lb.	4-Lb.	5-Lb.
1-24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85	$7.20	$8.55
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55	6.85	8.15
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25	6.50	7.75

We guarantee full weight packages, young vigorous bees with their working life ahead, no supersedure in our queens, health certificate with each shipment, 100% perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. For "HIGHEST PRIME QUALITY," PROMPT SHIPMENT we feel free to say we are surpassed by none. Book your orders now for your requirements if possible. We are working each day now to fulfill your requirements for 1947. Placing orders in advance enables us to know what shipments must go out each day in shipping season. THANK YOU.

H. A. Farmer Apiaries : Cottonwood, Ala.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS OFFICE DOTHAN, ALA.

Postscript For February



Frank and Ada (Mrs. F. C.) pose in gray-haired dignity.

An Indiana reader tells an interesting story of the production of essential oil. He says that after the last war peppermint oil dropped to $1.50 per pound and that the cost of distillation is about 70 cents per pound. Since the plot must be weed-free the labor cost of cultivation runs rather high. About $6.50 per pound at present there is profit. One grower received a net return of $40 per acre from 100 acres of mint. It is to be hoped that prices will not fall as low as after the last war. Corn sold at ten cents per bushel which is less than the cost of production. There were very few crops that paid expenses at that time.

Peppermint oil is produced from a plant which is grown on muck soil. Mountain mint which is now under investigation as a possible commercial source of essential oil is suited to thin soils and grows naturally near the top of bald knobs, hence its name. Indications are that mountain mint may one day provide a source of profit from soils which are unsuited to the cultivation of staple crops. Farmers on this kind of land are in urgent need of crops better suited to such soils than any now commonly grown.

From Marjorie Jones, winsome daughter of our Federation secretary, I learn how the restaurants of Wenatchee, Washington, Apple Capital of the world, feature "Apple Capital Pie." Perhaps we beekeepers have been too modest in extolling the merits of our product. Uvalde, Texas which was once an important shipping point for honey has staged some good public demonstrations which brought wide notice to the output of the hive. More of that kind of thing is desirable.

Mention of thyme, rosemary and lavender in the November postscript has brought some interesting letters. Helen Webster president of the Herb Society of America writes that few gardens in the south lack a clump of rosemary. Likewise she mentions **lavender vera** as hardy and popular. Thyme she reports as covering the fields in western Massachusetts where it yields a choice aromatic honey. She reports thyme as growing only on alkaline soils and says that it will not tolerate any acidity.

Frank Noel of Stroudsburg, Penn., writes that honey from thyme is light in color, almost white but that the flavor is strong and disliked by some. He mentions the vicinity of Grand Gorge, New York as the place where thyme covers the hills for miles with a bright splash of color when it is in bloom and where the bees do a first class job of harvesting the crop. He says that the thyme flow offers a special opportunity for getting good new combs drawn from foundation.

J. H. Sturdevant of St. Paul, Nebr., sends some interesting clippings about new crops in Nebraska. One refers to three acres of mint grown in Valley County which gave a net profit of $500. Twenty additional acres will be planted next spring. The cultivated mints are good bee plants but the honeyflow is cut short when the plants are harvested. The other new crops mentioned are safflower and sesamum both of which are good honey plants. Nebraska beekeepers have the promise of pasture from new sources of such crops which are to be grown commercially.

Mention was made in November Postscript of the blue spirea, **(Caryopteris)** as not hardy north of the Carolinas. Now we learn that the Wayside Gardens, of Mentor, Ohio, are offering a new one which they claim is perfectly hardy. It appears to have been produced by crossing the tender, common form with a hardy one from Mongolia. This blue spirea is said to be very attractive to the bees.

From Harold Holly, of London, England, comes the report that "Anise-hyssop has proved a tremendous success with the bees all day, and also as a plant. Seeds drop and I get a lovely lot of self-sown plants." No other plant in our experience has proved attractive to the bees in so many widely separated areas and under so many weather conditions. More appreciation for it is constantly appearing.

A number of letters have come from those who are interested in the cultivation of mountain mint as a source of essential oil. The plant is still in the experimental stage and some time must pass before its value is fully determined. Facilities for distillation must be provided and a market established for the output before it can be financially profitable. In the meantime those who are of an experimental turn may enjoy getting a start with the plant to see what it will do under the conditions in which they work.

Readers continue to send money to me for seeds. I have neither seeds nor plants of any kind for sale. It is my son, Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa, who is in the seed and nursery business and orders for such things as seeds of honey plants or roots of the new clover should be sent to him. His advertising appears in each issue of the Journal.

A. G. Pastian, of Waubay, South Dakota, sends me a newspaper clipping about Art Swanson's big crop of alfalfa seed. From fifteen acres the seed returned $168.31 per acre after a crop of hay had been taken from the field earlier in the season. The demand for seed of alfalfa and clover is such as to promise good returns long after the staple crops like corn and soybeans have fallen in price. Some big stories are coming in about the returns from seed of bird's-foot trefoil, Ladino clover and other legumes. With millions of acres now in cultivated crops to be turned back to meadow and pasture, demand will be heavy for several years.

In the swamps of North Carolina there is a shrub called "honeycup," **(Zenobia)**. There is a story that there is honey at the base of the flower but that God made it so that the bees could not reach it, to punish them for working on Sunday.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

1896 **51** 1947

Years' Experience

•

In all our 51 years, we have never experienced the difficulties in getting materials for manufacturing beekeeper's supplies, like the season now drawing to a close.

We are completely sold-out of all items, with the exception of 5 pound and 10 pound honey containers (pails).

We suggest you watch this ad for details of the proposed 1947 outlet, information we expect to have by the end of this year. Revised price list will be available at that time.

We say "thank you" to our customers for your patronage and apologize for all orders it was necessary to return unfilled.

•

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

JENSEN'S

"MAGNOLIA STATE" STRAIN

Italian Package Bees and Queens

Bred to a high standard in Production, Gentleness, and Hardiness. When you get our stock you get more than just bees and queens. Thirty-two years commercial experience, plus a conscientious endeavor to improve all the good qualities of our strain of bees through the use of better equipment, latest approved methods, and breeding technique, have combined to make our package bees and queens of outstanding quality.

Can accept a few more orders for late May and June.

Prices

	Queens	2-lb. Pkgs. with Queens	3-lb. Pkgs. with Queens
1-24	$1.40	$4.50	$5.85
25-99	1.30	4.25	5.55
100-up	1.20	4.00	5.25

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JENSEN'S APIARIES
MACON, MISS.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

None but young worker bees with 1947 select young laying queens. Prompt and efficient service. Health certificate with each package. We are almost completely booked up until May 10th. Let us know your needs, we will do the best we can for you.

PRICE LIST UNTIL JUNE 1ST

Quantity	1 to 5	6 to 49	50 to 99	100 up
2-lb. packages bees with queens	$4.50	$4.35	$4.20	$4.00
3-lb. packages bees with queens	5.50	5.35	5.20	5.00
4-lb. packages bees with queens	6.50	6.35	6.20	6.00
5-lb. packages bees with queens	7.40	7.25	7.10	7.00
Queens	1.45	1.40	1.35	1.30
Tested Queens	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00

PRICES AFTER JUNE 1ST

2-lb. packages bees with queens	$4.25	$4.10	$3.95	$3.75
3-lb. packages bees with queens	5.25	5.10	4.95	4.75
4-lb. packages bees with queens	6.25	6.10	5.95	5.75
5-lb. packages bees with queens	7.20	7.00	6.85	6.75
Queens	1.30	1.25	1.10	1.00
Tested Queens	2.15	2.00	1.95	1.80

Queenless packages, deduct $1.15 per package
Queens Postpaid—Package Bees F. O. B.

TANQUARY HONEY FARMS, INC.

LENA, SOUTH CAROLINA

ADDED STRENGTH MAKES

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THE BEST IN THE LONG RUN

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Non-sagging

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Will not melt down in warm weather

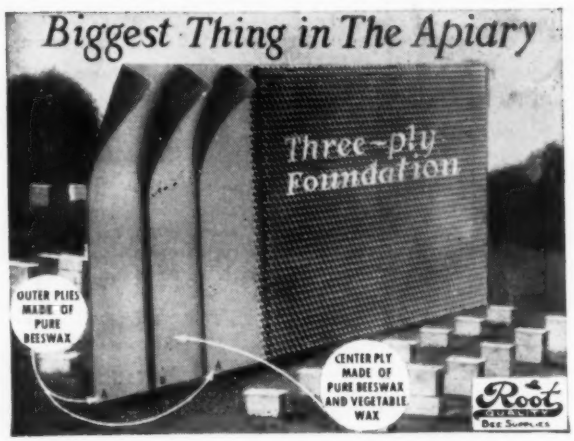
Will contain the maximum number of worker cells when drawn

Stands up in the extractor

Three-Ply Airco Foundation is the best long-run foundation for brood and extracting combs regardless of the season. More worker cells in the brood nest mean more bees and MORE honey.

The added strength of Three-Ply means longer life, less labor and less cost.

SHIP US YOUR BEESWAX



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THE A. I. ROOT CO.

MEDINA, OHIO

Root QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES